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CHINESE TARIFF REVISION. SIR CHARLES ADDIS'S SURVEY.

In view of the importance of the agree-
ment reached at the Tariff Conference at
Peking that an article should be embodied
in the Treaty to be concluded by the
delegates conceding, on the one hand,
tariff autonomy to China on January 1st,
1923, and, on the other, containing a
pledge by China to abolish *likin* at that
date, the *Times* reproduces the following
report of a speech made by Sir Charles
Addis at a banquet given to the Council
of the Consortium for China in New York
on October 19th.

"Sir Charles Addis said that he was an
impatient optimist with regard to China.
His opinion was based on the solidarity
of the Chinese race. An ancient people,
which had for centuries withstood the
shocks of time, was not going to crum-
ble up on impact with the civilization of the
West. In spite of the disorders of which
so much was heard, it was a fact that
throughout China the vast majority of the
people were still dwelling in security and
pursuing their ordinary avocations, in
peace and with profit. It was doubtful
if in the whole course of the history of
China the nation had ever obtained a
reward for the work of its hands.
The political side of the picture was less
encouraging. Constitutional government
was gone. There was but the shadow
of a provisional administration left in
Peking. Several provinces were in open
rebellion; revenues destined for Peking
were intercepted; and the central ad-
ministration might be said to be on the
verge of bankruptcy.

Still more alarming (said Sir Charles
Addis) was the sinister influence of the
Bolshevik, which to an increasing extent
was promoting native discontent, and
particularly discontent with foreigners.
Never within his recollection had the tide
of anti-foreign feeling run so high as it
did in China to-day, and he was not aware
of anything that we had done to deserve
this. The Shanghai and Canton incidents
were merely the occasions of the general
manifestation of ill-feeling. He had no
fear that Soviet propaganda would, ulti-
mately, be successful. But what the
Soviets had done with considerable suc-
cess was to inflame popular discontent
and poison the native mind against the
foreigner. Practically all classes in China
were now arrayed against foreigners, and
all had joined together in a general out-
cry against the tyranny of the Treaties
and demanded their revision.

"Sir Charles recalled that the Powers at
Washington in 1922 had agreed to a re-
vision in three successive stages of the
Chinese tariff. First, raising the existing
tariff to an effective 5 per cent. This had
already been done. Second, a surtax of
25 per cent. to tide over the interim con-
ditions prior to the abolition of *likin*,
when an additional 10 per cent. was to
be imposed, bringing the total import
duty up to 12½ per cent.

ORIGIN OF *LIKIN*.
The speaker continued:—"Let me say
just one word upon the origin of *likin*.
It is of comparatively recent origin.
The word, or rather two words, means in
Chinese 'contribution of a thousand',
that is, one-tenth of 1 per cent. Up to
the middle of last century, previous to
the conclusion of treaties with foreign
Powers, there was no well-defined distinc-
tion between Central and Provincial
Government finance. Theoretically, all
revenues belonged to the Emperor. Prac-
tically, the provinces enjoyed fiscal auto-
nomy. Tribute was remitted in kind or
in bullion, but so long as collections
did not show any serious falling off from
the conventional estimates no questions
were asked.

"The creation in 1854 of the Maritime
Customs as a substitute for the Native
Customs, which in consequence of the
Taiping Rebellion were unable to op-
erate, completely changed all this. The
revenues continued to flow as before into
the Provincial Treasuries. But the Mari-
time Customs now rendered statements of
annual receipts as opposed to conventional
estimates. To protect themselves the pro-
vinces instituted *likin*. The abuses of
the system in the hands of the local
authorities and the uncertainty of the
tax led to a demand for the protection
of foreign commerce, which was met by
the introduction of what is known as the
Transit Pass system by the Treaty of
Tientsin in 1858. Foreign merchants had
now the option of clearing goods in
transit by means of a pass. If this re-
venue or part of it had been allocated to
the provinces as a substitute for the
likin, of which they had been deprived,
all would have been well. Unfortunately,
no such provision was made, and for
60 years the provinces have been
driven more and more to resort to other
means to supply the deficit.

"Then came the period of foreign loans
secured upon the Customs. In practice,
this did not lead to any material change.
The service of the loans was levied on the
provinces, and the Central Government
washed its hands of the matter. As for
the foreigner, he cared little at that time
where the money came from so long as
the service of the loan was paid. It was
the revolution that changed all that. The
revenues then came under strict foreign
control—the Customs revenue became in
fact a Central Government revenue.
Yuan Shih K'ai did the same with the
Salt Gabelle. The provinces were left to
fill in the gap in their revenues as best
they could.

AN ESSENTIAL NEED.

"The abolition of *likin*, then, which is
the main objective of the Washington
Treaty, and the provision of the interim
conditions prior to its abolition, which is
the primary function of the Special
Conference to determine, involve polit-
ical and fiscal questions of the first
magnitude, which cannot be discovered
from the financial problem. You must
have a government with which to deal."
(Continued on next column.)

THE BANK OF ENGLAND GARDEN.

HISTORIC OASIS DOOMED TO DISAPPEAR.

For nearly a year house-breakers have
been preparing the internal site of the
Bank of England in readiness for the
great rebuilding operation. And so the
end of the present Garden Court ap-
proaches, for it has been ruled that it
cannot continue in the new scheme.
Thus will pass, says the *Observer*, no mere
pleasant area of greenery. For the
Garden Court is embodied history; it is
a witness that the Bank, alike in
architecture and finance, was once of
small account.

As "a lame expedient," to quote the
words of Paterson, who first proposed it,
the Bank received its charter on July
27th, 1694. The first meetings of the
directors and subscribers were held at
Merrett's Hall. At one, held on Septem-
ber 29th, 1694, it was resolved to begin
operations at Grocers' Hall, in the
Poultry. The Bank opened for business
on January 1st, 1696, having fifty-four
clerks.

Despite a troubled history, the Bank at
length found its both necessary and
advisable to build a larger building.
Accordingly, in 1732 it was decided to
build a Hall and office in Threadneedle-
street. The site chosen was that occupied
by the house and garden of the Bank's
first Governor, Sir John Houblon. It
was situated east of the Church of St.
Christopher-le-Stocks—so called, it is
said, from the Stocks Market for fish
and flesh which occupied the site of the
Mansion House. The new building open-
ed for business on June 5th, 1734.

The Bank was then hardly visible from
Threadneedle-street, being approached
by an arched court. A writer in the
Gentleman's Magazine says that "it
was comparatively a small structure, al-
most invisible to passers-by, being sur-
rounded by many others," including the
church, several taverns, and about twenty
dwelling-houses.

Again, the passing of years gave rise
to the need for ampler accommodation
and also room for development. There-
fore, in 1765, the Bank bought the rectory
and garden of the neighbouring Church
of St. Christopher. And the church
itself was soon to be no more. In the
Gordon Riots, in 1780, the Bank was
feebly, but abortively, attacked by the
mob. But the authorities, fearing that
in the event of another attack the church
tower might become a dangerous fortress,
had the church demolished.

None the less, the churchyard remain-
ed. To-day it is the Garden Court.
The bones were removed to Nunhead in
1867. According to tradition, the Garden
Court shelters the bones of no ordinary
being. Once, when the body-snatchers
practised their nefarious calling, the
Bank had a clerk more than seven feet
high. But he defeated the body-snatchers
by being buried, at his own wish, in the
Garden.

To-day the Garden Court contains no
hint of those inhuman times. With its
ancient and spreading lime-tree, its
bloom and greenery, it is a pleasant and
restful place. But its end approaches.
It is true that a new garden is to be
provided in the centre of the site. But
it cannot compensate for the richness of
the historical associations of the present.

a government which is capable of pro-
viding safeguards or guarantees. It is
to this that the Special Conference will
first have to address themselves. They
will also have to consider that no ar-
rangement made with the Central Gov-
ernment for the diversion of provincial
revenues is likely to be satisfactory un-
less it is also accepted by the provinces.
The administrative machinery has to be
created.

"The task is difficult, but not, I think,
insuperable. The fatal thing would be
if the Conference were to break down at
the start. It is worth some sacrifice to
avoid that, even if it should involve
asking the creditors of China to post-
pone their claims until the constructive
measures have been agreed, upon, which
in the last resort the discharge of debt
must ultimately depend.

"I agree that no settlement with
China can be adequate which does not
provide for the redemption of the debt.
But it is only fair to say that the word
'repudiation' has never been mentioned
in China. China will pay when she
can. Of that I have no doubt. But is
it good policy for a Conference con-
vened under the Washington Treaty,
where from beginning to end the word
debt is not even mentioned, to put debt
repayment in the forefront of our pro-
gramme? Will it not be playing into
the hands of the extremists by giving
them occasion to say that, far from
acting in the spirit of the Treaty, our
object in agreeing to the surtax is not
to increase the revenues of China,
but to 'seize something' for ourselves?
If the Conference is to break down, let
the 'break' come from China and not
from us.

"I plead, therefore, for patience, for
tolerance, for conciliation, for com-
promise, and I do so because I am
honestly afraid that if an intransigent
attitude is adopted there is a danger of
the two races, yellow and white, drifting
into hostile camps, with results upon
the future of mankind of which I shud-
der to think. There never was a time
when the call was more urgent for men
of courage and of vision who can read
the signs of the times; who are strong
enough to make concessions, where con-
cessions are required, in despite of
public opinion; who refuse to be deterred
by a slavish insistence on the letter of
our treaty rights from a just and gen-
erous recognition of the rights of others."

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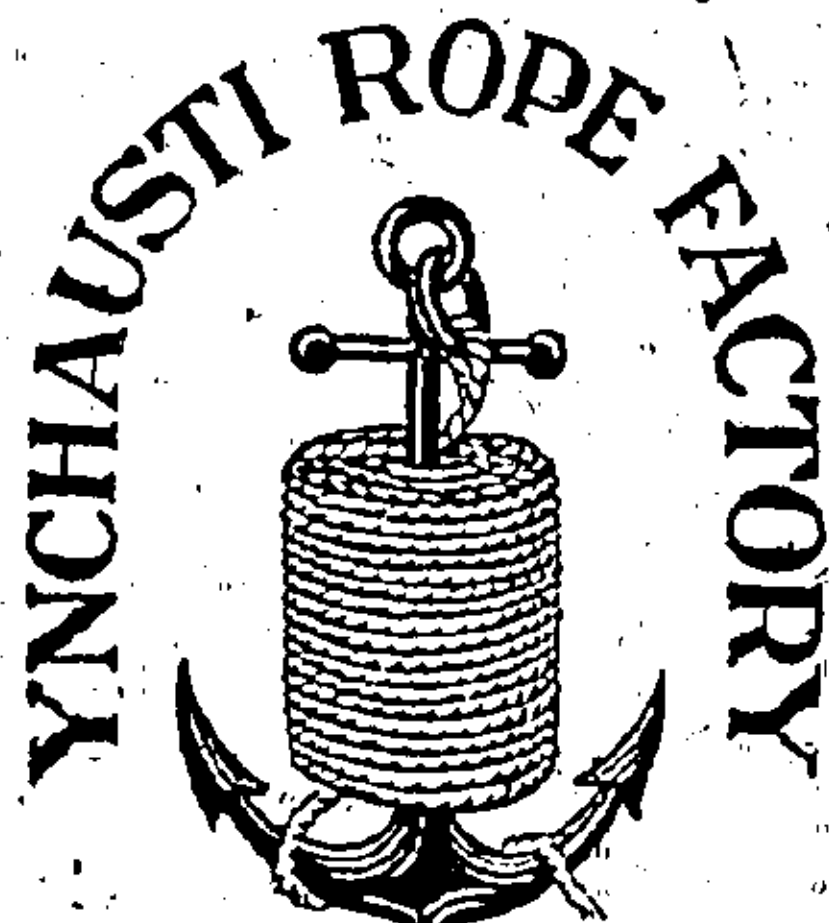
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ILLEGAL DREDGING.

FISHING BOAT MASTER FINED AT MARINE COURT.

Before Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., at the Marine Court yesterday, Lau Fat, master of a fishing boat, was charged with unlawfully using drags, grapplings, or other means for the purpose of lifting things from the bed of the harbour at the Naval Anchorage on January 2nd.

Defendant pleaded not guilty.

Police Sergeant G. Sherman, of the Royal Naval Yard Police, said that at 9.15 a.m. on Saturday, January 2nd, he was the sergeant on duty at the main gates of the Naval Yard. He received a telephone message from H.M.S. *Hawkins* that there was a sampan dredging in her vicinity. Witness immediately went in the dockyard steam launch and arrested the defendant who was in a sampan and was making his way towards Wanchai. Witness did not see defendant dredging, but on examining the sampan, he found evidence of dredging on board, there being wet canvas, which had evidently been dredged up. There were also various articles of naval uniform which were dry. When witness was chasing the sampan, he saw the defendant cast off his dredging apparatus, consisting of bamboo fitted with hooks. Witness took the sampan alongside the *Hawkins* and defendant was immediately recognised by the Master-at-Arms.

Harry Johnson, Master-at-Arms on H.M.S. *Hawkins*, said he saw the defendant dredging off the port side of the *Hawkins*. He telephoned to the Dockyard Police, who sent a launch after the defendant. Defendant then cast off his grapple. The police brought defendant alongside the ship and witness recognised him as the man he had seen dredging.

Defendant said that between 9 and 10 a.m. on Saturday, after getting fish at West Point, he went to Wanchai, rowing from West to East. When half-way, he was stopped by the police launch. He did not know what was the matter. Then the police took him to the ship near the Naval Yard. The clothes found on his sampan were left to him by his grandfather. He had no witnesses.

Defendant was found guilty and fined \$10, with the alternative of ten days' hard labour.

LOCAL SPORT.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

Governor's Shield: Third round results:—
de Rome and Brown (Education Dept.) beat Bennett and Andrews (Johnston, Stokes & Master), 2 and 1.
Pendered and Butterfield (A.P.C.) beat Hugh Jones and Prior (Wilkinson & Grist), 6 and 5.
Ireland and Ironside (B. & S.) beat Smith and Dodwell (Dodwell & Co.), 3 and 2.
Hearn and Gillingham (Naval Yard) beat McLaren and Currie (Davie Boag & Co.), 2 and 1.

Result of New Year's Competitions:—

1. The Captain's Cup (first qualifying competition for 1926) which should have been played on 2nd to 4th January will be played on 8th to 11th January.
2. Limit Handicap Bogey Competition, 1st-3rd January:

A. E. Wood, all square, first prize; T. Ramsay, 4 down, second; 18 entries.
3. Mixed Foursome Competition New Course, 1st January:

This Competition is cancelled as only six pairs entered.

4. Bogey Pool, 1st-3rd January:
J. Smith, one up, wins.

C. Hake and A. E. Wood, all square, tie for second.

A. H. Ferguson and S. Hewkin, 1 down.

F. A. Redmond, A. Morrison, C. E. H. Beavis, A. W. Shovelton, and N. L. Smith, 2 down.

58 entries.

There was a slight error in our report yesterday of the golf match between members of the Junior Section of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club and members of the Kowloon Golf Club. In the singles, it was reported that W. Mackay lost playing against A. W. Roberts and that C. A. Grimes won against E. A. Beaumont. The positions should have been the reverse in each case and the scores should have read W. Mackay (Happy Valley) 1 v. A. W. Roberts (K.G.C.) 0; and C. A. Grimes (Happy Valley) 0 v. E. A. Beaumont (K.G.C.) 1.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JANUARY 4TH, 1926.	
Hongkong Bank	\$1,080 buy
Do, London	\$1,080 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$210 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	\$230 nom.
Do, C.	\$210 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$290 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$290 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$330 buy
China Underwriters	\$34 sel.
North China Insurance	\$144 buy.
Union Insurance	\$253 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	\$35 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$165 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$800 nom.
Donglases	\$35 buy.
H.K. & M. Steamboats	\$24 nom.
Hongkong Tugs	\$34 nom.
Indo-China (Pref.)	\$38 nom.
Do, (Def.) London	\$85 sel.
Do, Hongkong	\$85 sel.
Shell Transport	\$31 buy.
Star Farries	\$63 buy.
Waterboats	\$18 buy.
Oriental Navigations	\$250 nom.
China Sugars	\$31 nom.
Malabar Sugars	\$48 nom.
Benguet	\$190 nom.
Kailan Mining Ad.	\$45/ nom.
Langkats (combined)	\$14 3/4 nom.
Do, (single)	\$14 3/4 nom.
Shanghai Exports	\$14 3/4 nom.
Shanghai Loans	\$14 3/4 nom.
Rails	\$580 sel.
Tromp Mines	\$5/ nom.
Urals Caspian	\$5/ nom.
H.K. & K. Wharfs	\$130 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$56 buy, 57 sa.
Hongkong	\$165 buy.
New Engineering	\$14 3/4 buy.
Shanghai Docks	\$14 3/4 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels (old)	\$30 buy.
Hongkong	\$30 buy, 69/70 sa.
Hongkong Realty (sp.)	\$5 buy.
H.K. Territorials (sp.)	\$8 buy.
Humphreys Estates	\$131 buy, 54 sa.
Prince's Buildings	\$150 nom.
Rural Lands	\$7 sel.
Ewo Cottons	\$10 sel.
Oriental	\$12 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$12 sel.
Do, (new)	\$12 sel.
Amusements	\$104 buy.
Canton Ice	\$74 nom.
Cement (combined)	\$15 buy.
Do, (old)	\$15 nom.
Do, (new)	\$3 nom.
China Buses	\$14 1/4 buy.
China Lights (combined)	\$19 sel.
Do, (old)	\$15.10 nom.
Do, (new)	\$10.55 nom.
China Providents (comb.)	\$32 nom.
Do, (old)	\$32 nom.
Do, (new)	\$32 nom.
Constructions	\$24 buy.
Dairy Farms	\$172 nom.
Der A Wing (sp.)	\$10 nom.
Hongkong Electric	\$55 buy, 55 1/2 sa.
Macao Electric	\$40 nom.
H.K. Developments	\$30 cts. buy.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	\$40 sel.
Do, (old)	\$13 nom.
Do, (new)	\$81 nom.
Hongkong Tramways	\$24 buy, 24 1/2 sa.
Lane Crawford	\$12 nom.
Mackintosh	\$21 nom.
Peak Trams (old)	\$18 buy.
Do, (new)	\$8 nom.
Sinceres	\$11 sel.
Taxis	\$5 sel.
United Asbestos	\$20 nom.
Watsons (old)	\$123 buy, 13 sa.
Do, (new)	\$123 buy.
Wm. Powells	\$13 sel.
buy—buyers; sel.—sellers; sa.—sales; nom.—nominal	

COMPANY REPORT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The Directors submitting a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company for the term ending 30th September, 1925, state:

The net profit, after providing for the depreciation of the fleet and insurance and ships' structural repair funds, amounts to Yen 1,324,850.77, including Yen 167,119.15 brought forward from the last account.

Adding thereto Yen 1,300,000, the amount transferred from the Dividend equalization fund, we obtain a total surplus of Yen 2,694,850.77.

The Directors now propose that this surplus be appropriated as follows:

Legal reserve fund	Yen 60,000.00
Directors' and auditors' fees	70,000.00
Dividend (8 per cent. per annum)	2,320,000.00
Total	Yen 2,450,000.00

leaving a balance of Yen 174,850.77 to be carried forward to the next account.

The Directors further propose that the whole amount of the Reserve fund for extension of services and improvement of fleet, Yen 14,548,568.44, and a portion of the insurance fund, Yen 7,500,000 out of Yen 17,312,041.91, totalling Yen 22,048,568.44, be now transferred as follows:

To the reduction of book value of fleet	Yen 17,000,000.00
To supplementing Pension fund	5,048,568.44
Total	Yen 22,048,568.44

Head Office,
Tokyo, 27th November, 1925.

SHANGHAI RUBBER COMPANIES.

Messrs. Benjamin & Potts have received the following cable from their Shanghai Office:—
3rd interim dividend of Tl. 0.20, making Tl. 0.43 for Dominions.
3rd interim dividend of Tl. 0.25, making Tl. 0.75 for Ziangbes.
2nd interim dividend of Tl. 0.05, making Tl. 0.10 for Tsingpings.

INVESTMENTS.

WE BUY:—

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50/100 Lens Crawford
100/1,000 Un writers
25/250 Electrics

220 Unions
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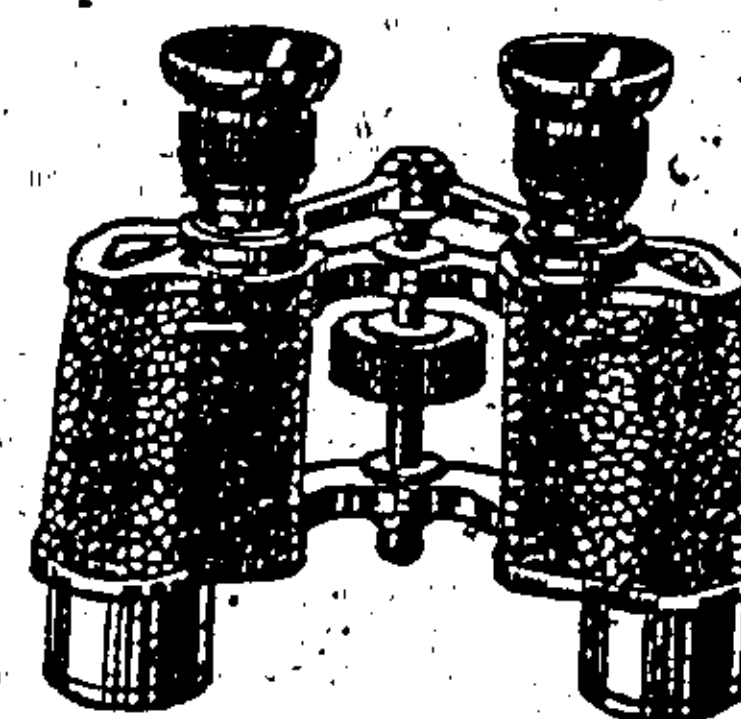
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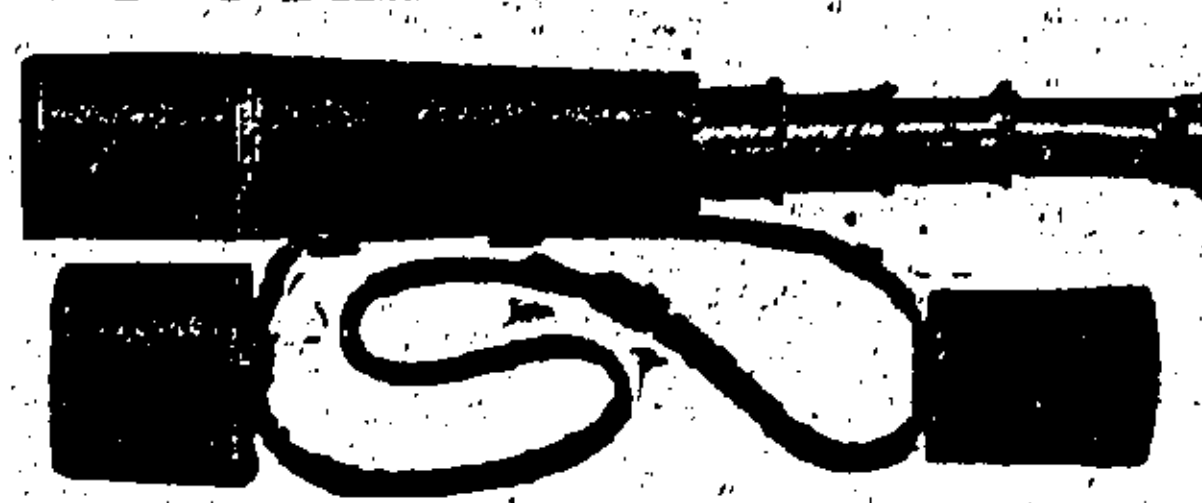
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[24]

ENQUIRY INTO "TUNGCHOW" PIRACY.

CHIEF OFFICER'S THRILLING NARRATIVE.

PIRATES' SECOND-IN-COMMAND AN OLD BOY FROM
QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

OFFICERS AND PASSENGERS FEARFUL OF ATTEMPTS AT RESCUE.

WIRELESS A DOUBTFUL SAFEGUARD.

Acting under the powers conferred by Section 450 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, Captain J. C. Hamilton, R.N., of H.M.S. *Durban*, on December 29th conveyed at Shanghai a Naval Court of Enquiry to investigate the circumstances of the piracy of the China Navigation Co.'s s.s. *Tungchow* and to enquire into the conduct of her Master and officers on that occasion.

The Court consisted of Mr. J. F. Brennan, of H.M. Consulate (President), Lieut.-Commander C. M. Stack, R.N., and Capt. J. S. Masson, of the *Tungchow*. Mr. R. N. Macleod appeared on behalf of the owners and Mr. Ronald G. McDonald on behalf of the Master and officers, instructed by the China Coast Officers' Guild and the Marine Engineers' Guild.

Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead said that he sailed on the *Tungchow* on Thursday, December 17th. The following evening, about 6.15 p.m. his cabin steward sidled into his cabin, shut and locked the door, put out the lights, closed the porthole and crept under the bunk, saying there were "bad men" on deck. Witness heard scurrying overhead. After a few minutes he went to the saloon, where other passengers told him the ship had been pirated. Shortly afterwards the Chief Officer was pushed in by two pirates armed with revolvers and one also carried a nasty-looking chopper. The Chief Officer said:—"I am sorry, gentlemen, but we are bound for Hongkong. The Captain has been shot and I can't do anything." He was taken away, still covered by the pirates' revolvers. More pirates came in, and in broken English and by signs indicated that the passengers need not be frightened. They pointed to witness's ring and said they would not even take these.

Witness broke off to ask if the court desired to hear the full details of his story. It would take some time and it had all appeared in his article in the *N.C. Daily News*.

The President: No, I don't think so. You did not see the shooting?

Witness: No, I know the captain was wounded and he was delicious. Some of the passengers took watches to stay with him.

THREAT TO PASSENGERS.

Mr. Woodhead continued that they sighted several ships on the way down. One he thought was a big Dutch ship. The pirates immediately started loading their rifles. They did not at that time threaten the passengers, but they had previously intimated that if there was an attempt at rescue "we should be finished off first." The *Tungchow* got to Bias Bay on December 22nd, but witness saw little of what happened there because the Chief Officer had asked passengers to go below and told some of the men to sit with the ladies. They were at anchor in the bay for 45 minutes. Witness was told there were 35 pirates on the ship, but he never saw more than 15 or 18 and he would recognize all these again. He did not go below, but understood there were others with the Chinese passengers. Three seemed to share the leadership. One apparently was the principal interpreter and always was sent for when there was trouble on the bridge with the Chief Officer.

TESTIMONIAL TO OFFICERS.

Witness in the course of further evidence produced the testimonial which the passengers presented to the officers within an hour of dropping anchor in Hongkong and said it was signed by all the first class passengers, including one Chinese. (The testimonial has been already published in the *Hongkong Daily Press*.)

Answering Mr. Macleod, witness said they sighted several other ships. The most hectic time was when passing the *Sinkiang* in Bias Bay. There was always an alarm when a ship was sighted. The *Sinkiang* signalled to them.

Further questioned as to the pirates' attitude when ships were sighted, witness said they gathered in the saloon with their rifles trained outwards. He presumed they wanted to put up a defence without being seen on deck, and also wished to keep an eye on the passengers. They also brought tins of kerosene into the saloon.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. John Johnson, Chief Engineer, said that he was in his cabin when he heard shouting and someone calling him. He opened the door and saw five or six Chinese with rifles, and one of them fired. Witness tried to get his rifle down, but heard the Second Engineer outside saying:—"Come out, Chief. Don't resist." On that he went out, was seized by two Chinese armed with automatics and marched to the bridge. To get into the wheel-house he had to step over the Captain's body. The Second Engineer was marched up with witness. The pirates would not let witness attend to the Captain. The wheel was unattended and there was no one on the bridge. The pirates demanded witness's guns, but he insisted on first being allowed to attend to the Captain, which they conceded. He had been shot in the groin.

The pirates then made witness hand over his ship's rifle and revolver, and the ammunition. On being taken back to the bridge he found the Captain had crawled into his cabin and the Third Engineer was at the wheel. The pirates also secured the Captain's rifle and revolver and an automatic pistol which was his personal property.

THE CAPTAIN'S WILL.

The Captain asked witness to write his will for him. He was able to sign it. Witness remained with the Captain until 8 p.m. when he was escorted to the engine-room and told to take over from the Second Engineer. There was an armed pirate at the head of the ladder and another at the foot and guards were maintained in the engine-room for the rest of the voyage. Witness and the Second Engineer took watch about dawn to Hongkong as the Third Engineer was looking after the Captain. The next day the pirates asked for all the kerosene on the ship and said they intended to fire the ship. They had previously been informed that there was not enough coal to take the ship to Hongkong. They said rice must be burned, but as there was no rice in the cargo they said beans must be used. By mixing beans with coal they managed to keep the engines going. Witness frequently was told that if any attempt were made at rescue or if the engines were stopped, all the passengers, including two babies, would "makee die." From their attitude when the Dutch ship was sighted he thought they had every intention of carrying out the threat.

The ship's Chinese crew worked well. They were panicky at the start but did not show signs of collusion with the pirates and after a while they worked just as usual, though they were afraid to leave the engine room and go forward. In Bias Bay the ship was stopped 1 1/2 or 2 miles from the shore. There were sampans lying on the beach, but the ship did not seem to be expected. Sampans came off to the ship and the pirates transferred their loot and went off.

Answering Mr. McDonald, witness said that certainly the great majority of the pirates had automatic pistols apart from the arms seized on the *Tungchow*.

ALWAYS UNDER GUARD.

Mr. A. Knowles, the Second Engineer, said he was in the mess-room when the first alarm was given and going outside he saw about a dozen Chinese rushing along the deck flourishing revolvers and knives. They seized witness and took him to the Chief Engineer's cabin. He advised the Chief Engineer to give in. They were taken to the bridge. It was the Second Engineer's watch but there was no one on the bridge at that time, so witness took the wheel. He advised the pirates to put the Chief Officer on the bridge and they sent him under guard to deliver the message. He found the Chief Officer in his cabin, guarded by seven armed pirates, who would not let him leave. Witness then went to the engine-room and as no one was in charge there he stayed on until satisfied the engines were in order. The pirates then took him out to get his weapons and after that sent him back to keep a watch in the engine-room.

Answering Lt.-Comdr. Stack, witness said that after the capture the officers all messed in the saloon. He did not know whether plans for regaining possession of the ship were discussed. They were constantly under armed guards.

FORCED TO WORK THE SHIP.

Mr. C. A. Bickford, the Third Engineer, said that he was in charge in the engine-room. He saw six Chinese coming down the ladder, all armed with pistols and one carrying a large dagger. They rushed at him, but he evaded them, and went through the stokehold up to the bridge. Witness was unarmed. No arms were kept in the engine-room. The No. 2 fireman was the only man with witness at the time; he followed witness, but the two men in the stokehold remained below. At the entrance to the wheel-house witness was tripped up by a pirate and ordered to take the wheel. He said he did not "savvy" the wheel. The Captain called for help and witness assisted him into his cabin. After that witness was forced to hand over his weapons and ammunition. For two days after the piracy, witness was left in attendance on the Captain.

Capt. Masson: When the pirates first came down to the engine room, if you had been armed, could you have stopped them?

Witness: Impossible, there were too many.

Mr. Macleod: Why did you go to the bridge?

Witness: It was the nearest place I could think of where I could get a gun.

CHINESE CREW THREATENED.

The No. 1 Chinese fireman said that the pirates threatened the Chinese crew that if they did not continue with their usual work they would be shot. This witness and also the No. 2 said the pirates could not be distinguished outwardly from the average run of passengers. They showed some knowledge of a ship's engine-room.

NO "FOOL PIDGIN."

Mr. John R. Nisbet, the Chief Officer, said that he was having dinner in the engineers' mess-room when he heard a great commotion on deck. He and the Second Engineer started for the deck and simultaneously heard a shot. On deck witness saw nine or ten Chinese outside the Chief Engineer's door, all carrying automatics, one also having a long dagger and one a chopper. Witness and the engineers immediately were surrounded, whereupon they did "the obvious thing." A demand was made for witness's weapons and after he had handed over his rifle and revolver they ransacked his room, looking for other weapons. He

was told to remain in his room, or he would be shot, and a guard was left outside. Shortly afterwards, the Second Engineer came with a message that the Captain had been shot; there was no one at the wheel and witness was to go to the bridge. Witness went to the wheel-house and found the Captain wounded and the Third Engineer at the wheel. It was the Second Officer's watch; he was not on the bridge. Witness took the wheel and put the ship back on her course, but two minutes later two pirates came up and ordered him to set a course for Hongkong, threatening to shoot him if he disobeyed. He turned the ship about, with the pirates watching the compass. They repeatedly warned him against any "fool pidgin" and to keep the ship going properly. At his request a quartermaster was sent up, as a lookout was necessary.

The Captain had been taken to his own cabin and when witness got a relief he went under escort to the medicine chest for some bandages, etc., which he gave to the Second Engineer. The Captain was conscious but was in a dazed condition.

Witness told the man who he ascertained was No. 2 of the gang that either the Second Officer or himself must be on the bridge and thereafter they took watch and watch with three armed pirates continuously on guard.

AN OLD QUEEN'S COLLEGE BOY.

The President: How many pirates were there?

Witness: On one occasion I counted 16 in the saloon. I knew there were three more on the bridge, I presumed at least one in the engine room and the comrade had told me there were always some with the Chinese passengers and in the hold.

Could you recognize any as sailors?—I had a faint idea I recognized the No. 2 as a fireman on a ship I had been in. He told me he had been to Queen's College, Hongkong. He was about 30 years old, small, stout, with a peak-marked face and gold teeth. The head pirate could not speak English.

Witness said that when he spoke about the coal shortage the pirates were very surprised. They had a very hazy idea as to where Hongkong was situated. They seemed to think it was between Shanghai and Tientsin.

All the officers and crew discharged their duties to the best of their ability. The passengers were wonderful, especially the ladies, who were cheerful all the time. The Third Engineer attended to the Captain on the first night, when he was a little restless and after that Mr. and Mrs. Emmott dressed his wound.

Witness went to a conference with the No. 1 and 2 pirates and the comrade regarding the coal shortage, and apparently they agreed to his suggestion that he should transfer them to a fishing boat off the Saddle. They went through the ship on the second day and plundered the strong room of its cargo of silver. As they neared the place where witness proposed to transfer them, they ordered him to go further out, again with threats to shoot. He replied: "If you shoot me you can catch Hongkong."

Witness continued: "So they dropped it and ordered me to go to Swatow and keep clear of all ships as, if any ship came to our assistance, the officers and passengers would be shot. We passed the Dutch ship *Olderkort* about a mile off but it was impossible to signal. Several others were passed a long way out."

THREAT TO BURN SHIP.

After a while, as some of the pirates had been worrying him by giving him all sorts of orders, he persuaded the No. 2 to keep the others quiet while he was handling the ship. On the 30th witness was told to make for Bias Bay. They then were burning white beans and on the afternoon of the 22nd he told the pirates he was doubtful whether he could get even to Bias Bay. The answer was: "You no catch Bias Bay you makee die and we burn ship." However, there was another change and an order was given to make Sunchau Inlet. Halfway across Honghai Bay they told witness to leave the bridge and put a Chinese in charge. After a while witness complained that the ship had been taken too close in and was too near some sunken rocks. In consequence he was reinstated and took the ship to Sanchau, where they again changed their minds, deciding on Bias Bay once more. Off Pokoi Point the company str. *Sinkiang* was sighted and appeared to alter her course towards the *Tungchow*. No. 2 pirate ordered a change in the course between Mendoza Island and Taingku Rock. The *Sinkiang* came practically abreast a quarter-mile off and ran up her ensign. Witness replied, he did not wish any ship to think there was anything wrong and approach to investigate. At the time half-a-dozen pirates were threatening witness and the Second Officer.

THE LOOT.

The *Tungchow* was turned and stopped on the western side of Taingku Rock about noon, this being witness's idea so that the *Sinkiang* would not see them heading for Bias Bay and think there was something wrong. He had only been through there once and did not think it was the usual course for ships to take. Eventually the *Tungchow* dropped anchor 7 miles north of Bate Island in 21 fathoms of water and three-quarters of a mile off shore. In answer to signals by the pirates, men came running from a village and some sampans came alongside, also a fairly large fishing boat. They did not appear to be expecting the ship and in fact seemed rather doubtful about her at first. The pirates made the sailors put the loot into the sampans. They took six boxes of silver dollars, several bales of piece goods, some empty wine, cigar and orange cases and 150 bags of white beans, besides what was taken from Chinese passengers. Foreign passengers were not molested or robbed. One Chinese amongst the foreigners was threatened and the pirates said they would take him ashore but they did not. Immediately the pirate had left, witness took the ship on to Hongkong, where he reported the affair to the authorities.

WIRELESS USELESS.

Lieut.-Comdr. Stack: As Chief Officer, have you any concern with the passengers?—Practically none. In the case of the *Tungchow* it was usually the Captain who saw to their comfort. The comrade looks after the Chinese passengers, except that I look after the general sanitation of the ship.

Who is responsible by the company's orders for the number of Chinese passengers on board?—I presume the comrade is, as I understand the ship is leased out to him. I am not quite sure.

Is there a limit laid down?—I am not quite sure of that. Very possibly there is, for the safety of the ship as regards lifebelts, etc.

Had your ship got a wireless set?—No. Do you think that a wireless set and a continuous watch by trustworthy operators would have been of assistance?—

In the peculiar circumstances of this case, supposing we had wireless and had sent a call for assistance, probably if a warship had approached there would have been a general massacre, for the pirates had said that if any of them died all of us would have died. As it was I think it was best for all of us. I believe they would have carried out their threat. There might have been a certain amount of bluff, but it is very difficult to distinguish between bluff and earnest in such circumstances.

Do you think that if wireless had been installed it might have forestalled this?—They must have thought it all out before. They might have said it would not be too safe if she had wireless, but at the same time they might have said they would capture the wireless house in the same manner as the rest of the ship.

THE DIFFICULTY OF SEARCH.

The President: Is there any suggestion you can make with regard to anything that might be done to prevent a repetition?—I think searching the passengers is out of the question because from the French Bund anyone can get on board. Then the automatic pistols these fellows had can be carried in the palm of the hand and easily hidden.

I don't see why it is not possible to search them. What is the difficulty?—Well, perhaps it is possible, but we are working these ships on both sides up to the last minute. From the construction of these ships it would require very drastic alterations to make them as pirate proof as the average coasting steamer.

The pirates were out for your silver?—Yes, and as a matter of fact they mistook the ship. If a ship carries bullion it would be best not to carry Chinese passengers.

On the journey down, was there any discussion as to recapturing the ship?—Yes, two of the passengers thought out some plans. One suggested overturning one of the Pyrene fire extinguishers with the idea of suffocating the pirates. The other suggested catching them asleep but they never seemed to be asleep, some pretty hard thinking myself but could not find any feasible plan.

ALL CANTON MEN.

Mr. George S. Scott, the Second Officer, said he was on watch on the bridge at the time of the piracy. He was standing by the compass when he heard two shots on the bridge. He saw two men with pistols grappling with the look-out man and he ran towards the Captain's cabin with the intention of getting a pistol, but two more armed pirates tripped him up and kept him covered while they marched him off to get his weapons. Eventually witness was put on to take watches in turns with the Chief Officer on the bridge. Witness heard similar threats to those mentioned by other witnesses.

Witness was told by one of the pirates that the piracy was to have taken place at 8 a.m. but another ship was too close to them at the time.

The head steward said some pirates came to the pantry and told the boys to keep quiet and they would not be interfered with. They ordered witness to provide food for them and allowed him to attend to the passengers. The pirates were all Canton men. They had all travelled third class.

A Chinese quartermaster said that the pirates did not trouble the crew at all and did not rob them.

The enquiry was adjourned.—N.C. Daily News.

SHIPPING CLERK'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. D. M. Whamond, chief shipping clerk in the China Navigation Co., said native passenger accommodation on the ships was leased to the compradores on contract. Passengers could buy tickets either on the ship or at certain recognized places on shore. No record was kept of the names of Chinese buying these tickets. There were no books by which they could be traced, except possibly Chinese hotels might be able to identify any purchasing tickets from them. The company's inspectors looked over the Chinese passengers before sailing, but they were not searched. He did not think a search was feasible, owing to the conditions of loading here. Passengers could board the ships without using the gangways.

Witness could not suggest any better preventive measure than that put forward by the Chief Officer that no ship should carry bullion and Chinese passengers on the same trip. Since this piracy it had been arranged that all British ships leaving for the north with Chinese passengers shall anchor in the stream below shipping after leaving the wharf for an inspection by Customs officers.

(Continued on page 7)

THE ATHERLEY CASE. ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT OF \$3,275.

TRIAL OPENS AT CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The case in which James Edward Atherley, former manager in Hongkong of Messrs. Getz Brothers (of the Orient), Ltd., is charged with fraudulent conversion of four sums totalling \$3,275 was opened yesterday at the Criminal Sessions before the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, and a jury comprising Mr. P. M. N. da Silva (foreman), Messrs. Maurice Minney, H. L. Stainfield, A. S. da Rosa, E. A. Simon, Sheikh Jumrah and Sam Man Yan.

The details of the four counts were: (1) That on the 24th March, 1924, he did fraudulently convert to his own use and benefit the sum of \$1,841 received by him for and on account of Messrs. Getz Brothers of the Orient; (2) on the 25th March, 1924, a sum of \$1,102.52; (3) on the 26th March, 1924, a sum of \$73.50; and (4) on the 28th March a sum of \$147.68.

The accused returned a plea of not guilty to all counts.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Pryor of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. E. J. Zeitlyn (instructed by Messrs. Hall & Hind) defended.

Mr. Zeitlyn prior to the opening of the case requested that accused be allowed to leave the dock and sit at Counsel's table. Mr. Zeitlyn explained that owing to the fact that accused was not released on bail, the preparation of the defence had been considerably hampered. His Lordship acquiesced and accused left the dock and took a seat next to Counsel.

A JUROR'S RELATIONS.

Mr. Zeitlyn before the case opened also asked whether a Mr. Rosa, who was on the jury, was any relation to the Mr. Rosa who was an accountant in Getz Bros. and would be called as a witness for the prosecution. Assurances were given that the juror was in no way connected with the other Mr. Rosa.

THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Jenkin, outlined the case for the prosecution at length. He said that Mr. Atherley was charged with fraudulently converting to his own use \$3,275, belonging to his employers, Messrs. Getz Bros. (of the Orient), Ltd., a well-known Californian firm, dealing in foodstuffs. Mr. Atherley was appointed manager of the Hongkong branch in August 1922. Together with the office staff there was also the comptroller staff. The comptroller had to produce his books for Mr. Atherley's inspection, because he was the sole head of the Company in Hongkong.

The Company would import goods from California and the head office there would draw on the local office in Hongkong the value for these goods. The system required that promissory notes should be taken from all Chinese dealers for their respective shares in a consignment of goods imported. As these promissory notes fell due it was the duty of the comptroller department to collect the moneys due. After the amounts were collected the comptroller would report to the manager, and set down on a deposit slip the amount he had received. Having done this the comptroller also set down the amount in the paying-in book of the Chartered Bank, which was the Company's bank, the sums he had collected. The amount received on one day was also paid into the bank the same day.

TRANSACTIONS WITH BROKERS.

Continuing, Counsel said that March 24th, 1924, was an important date because it was then that misappropriations were begun. On this day Mr. Atherley opened a private account in his own name at the International Bank. March 24th was the eve of the March settlement day of the local Stock Exchange. The same day, the office routine was changed in a radical manner under the directions of Mr. Atherley. And on the very same day, also the moneys of the Company, instead of going into the Chartered Bank, were entered as a private account by Mr. Atherley at the International Bank.

THE SALARY OF ACCUSED.

Accused at all material times was receiving a salary in Hongkong of \$450 gold, averaging \$870 Mexican per month. He (Counsel) was not concerned as to whether that was adequate or not; but between March 24th and the end of March, a period of 8 or 6 days he paid into his private banking account a sum of \$5,148, which was equivalent roughly to six months' salary. On April 24th, he paid in \$21,327, which was equal to two years' salary. He (Counsel) did not know where he got all the money from, but it was a significant fact that on March 25th, the day of the settlement of the local Stock Exchange, accused had drawn out a cheque for \$4,028.40 in favour of Fred Ellis & Co., well-known share and stock brokers. The fact that it was the first cheque drawn, and a day after the account had been opened, showed that it was a pressing need of Mr. Atherley's to pay over that amount to Fred Ellis & Co. This private account bore no resemblance to that of a man earning only \$870 a month. It would be the account of a very wealthy man.

Continuing, Counsel said that these misappropriations were going on throughout 1925, until October 23rd when Mr. Atherley was arrested.

OFFICE ROUTINE CHANGED.

Referring again to the change in the office routine, Counsel said that Mr. Atherley gave instructions to the comptroller department, on March 24th, that all the monies received, instead of being paid into the Company's bank, were to be paid to him. He was the manager and the comptroller was bound to obey him. In March, 1924, there was an item of \$750 kept by Atherley, but that was due to him as salary for the month. On March 24th it appeared that he was desperately in need to square Fred Ellis & Co. On this day three amounts totalling \$1,611 were collected, and they were handed over by the comptroller to Mr. Atherley's instructions. There was an item for that amount in his banking account. A deposit slip was made out, showing monies received together with the names of debtors who had paid. The deposit slip was retained by the comptroller. There was an item of \$144.04 entered at the Chartered Bank, which was received by the comptroller from Hung Fat Lung in respect of the sale of a stock of newspapers, which had been going on during the month of March.

On March 25th, the comptroller collected \$1,112.52 which was again handed over to Mr. Atherley. The deposit slip was again given to the comptroller. The next item in accused's banking account was an entry of the paying-in of \$1,112.52. It was very strange that the two amounts which he had put in on different days were the exact amounts paid in for Getz Bros. There was also an entry in his account for \$1,000, but he (Counsel) had failed to find out where that amount had come from.

An entry of \$73.50 was the next item in his banking account. This was also the Company's monies received in a similar way. This was not the total collection for March 26th. In addition there were \$300, which were not taken by accused. This amount was collected from a person named Horace Barn, and was entered in the Company's banking account. The 6th item in the accused's banking account was \$147.68 also received from the comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S RECEIPTS SURRENDERED.

Continuing, Counsel said that the deposit receipts were surrendered by the comptroller to Mr. Atherley, but in return he gave him a final receipt covering all the amounts, totalling \$13,143.34. He (Counsel) would produce this receipt and he would prove that it was signed by Mr. Atherley. This sum had been reached by gradual misappropriation.

Mr. Jenkin submitted that the fact that monies belonging to the firm were taken by Mr. Atherley and entered in his own private account constituted a misappropriation of the Company's monies. Counsel quoted the law on the question and referred to the arguments in the case of Horatio Bottomley.

Counsel further stated that accused drew out cheques on June 24th, amounting of the Stock Exchange's settlement days; \$4,000 being paid to Carroll Brothers, and a further sum of \$1,964.30 to Fred Ellis & Co. A cheque of \$3,000 was also drawn. Was it not significant that on the small salary he was drawing at the time that he could draw such amounts? The prosecution stated that he had those amounts wherewith to pay the brokers from the comptroller.

AN EFFORT TO REFUND.

From time to time sums of money had found their way from Atherley's account to the Company's account at the bank. They might, however, have been monies which had been left as outstanding and had been paid previously to the firm.

THE CLOSING OF MR. JENKIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Sheldon Munroe, an assistant of the International Banking Corporation, produced a copy of accused's account at the bank. He stated that on March 24th, 1924, accused paid in \$1,841, including a cheque for \$307.92. He had no private account at the bank prior to March 24th. Replying to Mr. Zeitlyn (Counsel for the defence) witness said that the first amount paid in was by cheques for \$100, \$307.92, \$795.63, and \$177.50 in cash. He could not say whether accused had transferred to the International Bank from another bank; neither did he know that Mr. Atherley had scrip and deposits at his bank. He could not say how the other amounts were distributed, so as to give details of cheque and cash amounts.

A BROKER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. P. Tester, a local share broker, was the next witness for the prosecution. He said that the settlement days of the local stock exchange in 1924 were March 25th, April 25th, May 27th, and June 24th. Fred Ellis & Co. were share brokers in the Colony in 1924, and also were Carroll Bros., and the firm of George P. and H. A. Lammeret, and M. A. Razack & Co. He also knew Mr. J. H. Pidgeon who in December, 1924, was connected with Carroll Bros.

Replying to Mr. Zeitlyn, witness said that if a sum of \$17 was made out in the name of A. H. Carroll, he would not take it that the amount was due to Carroll Bros. as stock brokers, nor would he consider a sum of \$200 paid to Mr. J. H. Pidgeon as a payment to Carroll Bros. H. O. Kwok and Puh Puk Yuk, of the clerical staff of Messrs. Wing On & Co., deposed to having made out certain cheques to Getz Bros.

(Continued on next column.)

AFTER THE FIRE.

"BUSINESS AS USUAL" AT HONGKONG HOTEL.

"Business as usual" was the motto of the Company at the Hongkong Hotel yesterday. The Cafeteria, "Bessie's" Bar, the Dining Room, Roof Garden, Tea Dances and Garage Services are all functioning as before the fire, while meals a la carte (Gill Room style) may be had in the dining room.

A Daily Press representative enquired yesterday concerning the present accommodation in the Hotel, and was informed that there were now 25 bedrooms in use, all of which were occupied by residents, and a large number of burnt out residents have asked for rooms in the remaining portion of the Hotel as soon as they can be got ready. Needless to say the management are doing their utmost in this direction, but, of course, many rooms which will be put into use shortly are at present drenched with water.

A tea dance took place in the Hotel yesterday afternoon, and a start was made with after-dinner dancing, which will take place nightly in the Roof Garden. Dancing will be from 9.15 p.m. to midnight. There will be no charge for residents, but non-residents will be charged \$1 per head.

It was announced yesterday that the Hotel Bus service will start from outside Mac's Cafeteria, and not from Statue Square, as was previously stated.

Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son carried on in their old premises yesterday morning, but it is understood that new offices are being arranged for. Messrs. Powell & Co. (Men's Department) has been transferred to the main shop in Des Vaux Road, and the ladies' department of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. has been transferred to the jewellery department.

All except the pavement on the opposite side to the Hotel of Pedder Street remains closed. Des Vaux Road has been re-opened and the trams are running as usual.

Yesterday architects and experts surveyed the ruins, and precautions will have to be taken to prevent the falling of charred and cracked masonry.

THE COMPANY'S COMPTROLLER.

Chau Keng Yen said that he was formerly comptroller of Getz Bros. (of the Orient), Ltd., which ceased business in October 1921. He was appointed comptroller in 1921. According to the contract, members of the comptroller staff were regarded as employees of the Company. He was responsible for the collection of all outstanding accounts, and books of account both in English and Chinese were kept. Mr. Atherley was manager of the firm, being appointed in August 1922, and he was solely responsible in Hongkong to the head office in California. In pursuance of a clause in the agreement, he (witness) collected the accounts, and sometimes he left the work to his clerk. First of all an invoice and a promissory note received from the customer, were sent to the comptroller department from the manager's office. He then entered particulars of amounts he had to collect in a promissory note book, which was paid for by the Company. On March 24th, Mr. Atherley informed him that all monies thereafter collected were to be paid to him personally, and he complied.

Cross-examined by Mr. Zeitlyn, witness said that he could not speak English well. He agreed that he had frequently conversed in English with Mr. Atherley concerning the business, and that he had acted as interpreter when his guarantor, Mr. Wong Pui Chan, had conferred with Mr. Atherley. He also agreed that he had sat on juries, but when Mr. Zeitlyn asked him if he would speak English then, he said that he had no confidence in speaking English and preferred speaking his own language.

Replying to further questions, he said Mr. Atherley became manager in 1922. Mr. Zeitlyn: Had you to be responsible for the contracts which you had guaranteed? And did you undertake to guarantee only certain contracts?—Yes.

The contracts out of which these charges have arisen were contracts guaranteed by you?—According to the agreement I am responsible for some contracts, but for others I am not responsible. Witness said that he did not know whether the charges arose out of contracts which he had guaranteed or not. Mr. Zeitlyn then gave the names of several Chinese who had contracted with Getz Bros., and witness agreed that he had collected accounts from each of them. He agreed that the promissory note book was always in his control, but he did not keep the Company's paying-in bank book. That was kept by the Chinese book-keeper. He further held that the keeping of a book in which he recorded what he paid into the Company's account, was a discharge of his duties to the firm. He knew that Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth, & Fleming were the Company's auditors, and that they came to examine the books each month. He did not believe that the auditor's visits were to see that his liabilities as comptroller were discharged. He thought that as the Company was a limited one, auditors had to be found.

Further questioned, he agreed that he was responsible for the exchange contracts. Mr. Zeitlyn: You were responsible for the gold value of the goods sent to Hongkong?—I only guaranteed to see that customers here paid the equivalent in silver.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

KUOMINTANG CONFERENCE.

NO QUORUM AT CANTON.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Second National Conference of the Kuomintang Party, founded by the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, was to have met for executive sessions on January 1st, in Canton, but a quorum could not be obtained. Resident members were asked to apply for proxies from outside delegations in order to sit on their behalf. Altogether some 900 were called to order on New Year Day. On account of the absence of outside representation, no business was transacted, those present adjourning until further notice.

CONFISCATED TOBACCO.

CASE TO BE RE-OPENED.

As a sequel to the seizure of 57 bales of raw tobacco at Yumai breakwater on Monday last, when a confiscation order was obtained, Mr. Leo D'Almada applied for a rehearing of the case, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy, yesterday.

Mr. D'Almada said it appeared that the consignment of tobacco was sent from Canton in a fishing junk to Hongkong, and was seized. An agent of the owners subsequently interviewed Mr. Lloyd (Superintendent of Imports and Exports), and asked to be allowed to pay the necessary duties, but he was apparently dissatisfied, and he told the agent to go to the Court next morning. The agent understood, however, that he was to appear before Mr. Lloyd at his office, and that was the reason why he did not come to Court. Now that the man was in Court, he had evidence to show that he was the rightful agent for the owners, and they were prepared to pay the necessary duties.

Saying that he saw no objection, Mr. Lindsell adjourned the case until Friday, so that Mr. D'Almada and Mr. J. D. Lloyd could discuss the matter.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

CHINESE CHARGED WITH CONVERTING MONEY TO OWN USE.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, Wu Tong, was charged with converting to his own use the sum of \$679 belonging to the Hop Wo firm.

Evidence given showed that the manager of the firm had left Hongkong for a time because he was suffering from beri-beri. At that time the value of the furniture in the shop was estimated at \$3,780. When the manager returned, he found that the furniture had been disposed of at less than half its value and that the shop had been converted into a tea-house. Money for furniture had been handed to the defendant by Lui Yee Kai, salesman of the Tai Cheung furniture shop, and by Lau Tat Choi, salesman of the Wing Hing furniture shop. It was alleged that the defendant converted some of this money to his own use, using the remainder to carry on the ordinary business of the shop he was in charge of.

Defendant admitted that he converted \$200 to his own use.

Mr. L. R. Andrews (Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Masters) prosecuting, decided, on His Worship's suggestion, to reduce the amount involved in the charge to \$200.

Later, however, as Mr. Andrews remarked that his client was anxious to recover the furniture, although they did not want to press for a heavy penalty on defendant, the original charge was proceeded with.

After hearing further evidence, His Worship adjourned the case until Friday afternoon.

WHITE GLOVES.

*PRESENTATION MADE TO MR. R. E. LINDSELL.

The fact that there was not a single new case down for hearing in the Senior Magistrate's court at the Central Magistracy last Wednesday morning formed an occasion for an interesting little ceremony in his court yesterday morning. It being an unusual event, it was decided to present Mr. R. E. Lindsell with a pair of white gloves to mark the occasion. The Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E.) made the presentation.

Mr. Wodehouse said:—"If I may be allowed to interrupt, I wish to congratulate you. I think last Wednesday there was not a single case in this Court, not even a hawk. I think this event is probably absolutely unique in the annals of the Colony. We all hope, for the good of the Colony, and the neighbouring provinces, that the present state of affairs may soon come to an end, and normal communication be restored. Yet, from the purely police point of view, we should like the present conditions to remain as they are. I have now much pleasure in handing you this pair of white gloves to mark the occasion."

Mr. Leo D'Almada said that as the only solicitor in Court he wished to associate himself with Mr. Wodehouse's remarks. He congratulated Mr. Lindsell on behalf of the profession.

Replying, Mr. LINDSELL said: "I thank you for this interesting token of recognition of an event which, I agree with you, is, so far as I know, unique. At the same time, I think it is rather you and your force that should be thanked. I thank you."

JUST RECEIVED A VERY HANDSOME SOLID MAHOGANY BILLIARD TABLE

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[78]

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ALAN LAWSON BARTON is Authorized to Sign Our Firm For Procurement as From JANUARY 1st, 1926.
ARNEOLD & CO., LTD.
[3038]

DERRINGTON.

HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

8, PEAK ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 4464.
[3038]

WANTED.—Lady Going Home by Hakozaki Maru, 10th April, Re-quires Lady's Help during Voyage for a Little Girl, Age 4 years. Good Sailor Necessary. Reply Box No. 3037, c/o Hong-kong Daily Press.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agent for THE INTERNATIONAL PAINT AND CO. LTD., London, is temporarily at the HOTEL METROPOLE, T. P. HALL.
[3038]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Power of Attorney dated 8th OCTOBER, 1925, made by us in favour of Mr. ROY JOHNSON & Co. TO-DAY BEEN CANCELLED.
U. SPALLINGER & Co.,
HONGKONG AND CANTON.
31st December, 1925. [3029]

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4061 for ONE HUNDRED (100) SHARES NUMBERED 7854-7855 in the above Company standing in the Name of TSEUNG E. TAK Having Been Reported LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE is Produced Within One Month from Date Hereof, it will thereafter be held by the Company as NULL AND VOID, and A NEW CERTIFICATE for the Said Shares Will be Issued.
F. H. CRAPPELL,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 30th December, 1925. [3026]

HOUSES, FLATS, BUILDING-LOTS, ESTATES negotiated for Rent, Auction, or Private Sale. Management arranged for Clients Proceeding Abroad. Telephone C. 4630, SMALL INVESTORS, 10, Des Voeux Road. [2534]

TO LET.

ON or About MARCH 1926, WHOLE FLAT or SPACIOUS SUITE of OFFICES in the "FAR EAST BUILDING," No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (between CHARTERED BANK and MARGARITA BANK).
Apply to—
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE,
Chater Road. [2567]

TO LET.

COMMODOUS PREMISES ON GROUND FLOOR, 16A, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. Would make Admirable Showroom. For full particulars, apply to—
THE MANAGER,
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SECRETARY,
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2033

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—THREE ROOMS on Fifth Floor.
Apply—
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
[2173]

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS 7 PER CENT. LOAN 1921-1926.

HOLDERS of BONDS of the above Loan are Reminded that their Bonds are Redeemable at Par on 1st MAY, 1926, after which Date all Interest will Cease whether Payment of the Principal has been demanded or not.
It will be necessary for Holders of "REGISTERED BONDS" to surrender them at the TREASURY, SINGAPORE, and at the same time to give a Receipt for the Money Received in Exchange.
Registered Holders Not Resident in SINGAPORE who have not already made arrangements with SINGAPORE BANK, can, on application to the COLONIAL TREASURER, SINGAPORE, obtain a Form authorizing some Bank or Person in SINGAPORE to Receive the Principal on their behalf.
"BEARER BONDS" of the above Loan will be Paid for on Delivery at the TREASURY and some Post Offices in the Colony on or after the 1st MAY, 1926.
REGISTERED BONDS may at any time before 1st APRIL, 1926, be Exchanged for BEARER BONDS at the TREASURY, SINGAPORE. A Small Charge is made for the Exchange.
A. M. POUNTNEY,
Treasurer,
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
[2097]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LTD.

5% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST Due on the 1st JANUARY, 1926, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 27 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
ROMA-ANATOLIAN BANK.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE. At Tientsin and Hongkong only.

BANQUE BELLE FOUR. At Tientsin and Shanghai only.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 4.5% on the 2, will be—
On £20. DEBENTURES: a. d.
Per Coupon (Gross) 12. 0.
Less Tax at 4.5% in the 2 2. 4 4/5

Net Amount Payable 9. 7. 1/5

On £100. DEBENTURES:
Per Coupon (Gross) 23. 0. 0.
Less Tax at 4.5% in the 2 12. 0.

Net Amount Payable 22. 8. 0.

On £500. DEBENTURES:
Per Coupon (Gross) 115. 0. 0.
Less Tax at 4.5% in the 2 5. 0. 0.

Net Amount Payable 219. 0. 0.

Payment will be made in Tails at the Demand Buying Rate of Exchange of the Day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,
THE KAILAN MINING
ADMINISTRATION,
P. C. YOUNG,
General Manager. [3010]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

THIRTEENTH DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in conformity with the conditions endorsed upon the Debentures, the under-mentioned Numbers of Debentures of the total value of \$24,000 were drawn on the FOURTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1925, at the Office of the Company, No. 29, Austin Friars, in the City of London, in the presence of WILTON FITZPATRICK TURNER, one of the Directors, ALFRED WILLIAM BERRY, Secretary of the Company, and JOHN WILLIAM PETER JAUHALDE, of 7/8, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C., Notary Public.

The said Debentures will be paid off at Par on the 31st DECEMBER, 1925, at either of the following places:—

In London: At the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 3, London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2.

In Brussels: At the Office of the Local Board, 13, rue Brederode, Brussels.

In China: At the General Offices of the Company, Tientsin.

6 BONDS OF £500, EACH, NUMBERED:—
43 85 113 162 213 276

70 BONDS OF £100, EACH, NUMBERED:—
426 430 482 524 533 568

600 603 610 630 690 834

931 1023 1080 1098 1087 1296

1311 1429 1442 1454 1460 1521

1553 1568 1577 1590 1714 1731

1829 1832 1875 1914 1923 1978

1991 2005 2075 2078 2082 2250

2266 2318 2350 2353 2405 2415

2480 2505 2670 2707 2782 2903

2846 2896 2959 3073 3162 3263

3294 3353 3408 3483 3483 3520

3531 3571 3688 3753

700 BONDS OF £20, EACH, NUMBERED:—
3770 3961 4030 4062 4198 4160

4171 4183 4209 4304 4284 4398

4433 4498 4601 4688 4674 4685

4793 4842 4853 4871 4893 4968

5021 5060 5046 5380 5433 5437

5438 5449 5472 5543 5683 5815

5903 5913 6024 6060 6180 6195

6189 6201 6303 6315 6361 6376

6470 6573 6602 6685 6672 6715

6825 6840 6865 6899 6944 6982

7016 7055 7110 7120 7164 7210

7234 7282 7307 7327 7335 7390

7394 7452 7573 7597 7679 7704

7737 7745 7753 7774 7810 7964

8043 8154 8169 8188 8232 8243

8257 8261 8310 8344 8406 8515

8576 8597 8633 8675 8713 8787

8869 8898 9061 9101 9115 9173

9230 9292 9328 9528 9587 9610

9660 9729 9734 9858 9974 10000

10053 10061 10090 10115 10128 10162

10238 10275 10365 10488 10656 10687

10720 10761 10796 10816 10860 10867

11014 11024 11084 11087 11186 11284

11284 11467 11492 11532 11660 11689

11670 11680 11720 11745 11747 11772

11864 12024 12078 12104 12158 12255

12256 12281 12297 12398 12420 12500

12549 12612 12627 12722 12778 12782

12840 12847 12901 12949 12952 12962

13000 13106 13168 13189 12927 13201

13204 13312 13332 13338 13262 13258

13540 13555 13574 13582 13585 13624

13833 13848 14144 14187 14215 14290

14344 14364 14482 14614 14618 14643

14675 14704 14707 14774 14788 14808

14814 14859 14974 14999 15034 15141

15165 15193 15285 15424 15427 15444

15457 15492 15621 15640 15716 15763

15855 15892 15910 15922 16062 16117

16220 16247 16291 16397 16437 16461

16502 16503 16530 16553 16571 16625

16673 16678 16740 16870 16899 16972

17042 17048 17101 17139 17143 17165

17241 17257 17342 17380 17382 17604

17682 17681 17772 17828 17873 17893

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Very Old Tawny	56.00	4.75
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Light Dry ...	\$32.00	\$2.75
Solera ...	37.00	3.10
Very Pale Dry ...	38.00	3.25
Pale Dry Nutty ...	40.00	3.40
Fine Old Brown ...	44.00	3.75

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BIRTHS.

CASSIDY.—At Shanghai, on December 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. P. Cassidy, a daughter.

CLAIR.—At Shanghai, on December 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. VERNIE CLAIR, a son.

DANBOOR.—At Shanghai, on December 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. M. E. DANBOOR, a daughter.

EVANS.—At Shanghai, on December 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. F. EVANS, a daughter.

SHAW.—At Shanghai, on December 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. F. H. SHAW, a daughter.

SMITH.—At Shanghai, on December 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. D. SMITH, a son.

MARRIAGES.

GLADSTONE.—At Shanghai, on December 23rd, Ivy Violet Field, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Field, to ARNOLD F. GLADSTONE.

HOWARTH.—At Shanghai, on December 28th, ELIZABETH MARY HEDLEY, of Bellingham, Northumberland, to JOHN ROLAND HOWARTH, of St. Anne-on-Sea, England.

DEATH.

FOOX.—At Shanghai, on December 31st, Mrs. CECILE FOOX, aged 47.

Hongkong Office: 11, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 5TH, 1926.

THE "TUNGCHOW" PIRACY.

A COURT OF ENQUIRY into the piracy of the China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Tungchow* has been very promptly held at Shanghai, and in the finding three or four recommendations are made. First, that greater care should be exercised in future in taking on board Chinese passengers; secondly, that the provision of wireless on the ships will act as an additional deterrent to pirates contemplating the seizure of a vessel; and, thirdly, that the only satisfactory way of dealing with the pirate menace is to destroy the pirate bases on shore. The Court recorded its conviction that with such bases, attacks such as that made

on the steamer *Tungchow* would be impossible. As the pirate base in the case of the *Tungchow*, and in many earlier piracies, was Rias Bay, the finding of the Court should be one of especial concern to the Canton Government. We have not heard that the Chinese authorities have taken any measures, following the publication of the accounts of the piracy, to arrest the pirates and restore the loot, but we recall the fact that the "Commissioner for the Suppression of Bandits" was induced to take very drastic measures at this spot a little more than a year ago, and we had hoped to see some indication that the news of the piracy of the *Tungchow* had prompted another application of these measures. If anything of that kind has been done it has escaped publicity; if nothing has been done we hope that by drawing attention to the strong expression of opinion by the Court of Enquiry, some action may yet be taken.

As regards the installation of wireless on ships as a measure of protection against piracy, the Court recommended it despite the opinion expressed in evidence by the Chief Officer that in such circumstances as the *Tungchow* found herself it would be useless. "In the peculiar circumstances of this case," he said, "supposing we had wireless and had sent a call for assistance, probably if a warship had approached there would have been a general massacre, for the pirates had said that if any of them died, all of us would die. I believe they would have carried out their threat. There might have been a certain amount of bluff, but it is very difficult to distinguish between bluff and earnest in such cases." At all events the officers and all on board were effectually intimidated by the threat, for they dared not risk signalling their position to another ship of the Company which passed quite close to them. The Chief Officer further expressed the opinion in his evidence that the pirates might have deemed the enterprise not too safe if the ship had had wireless, but, on the other hand, "they might have said that they would capture the wireless house in the same manner as the rest of the ship." Mr. N. S. BROWN, who gave evidence at the Court of Enquiry, said that short of shutting out Chinese passengers entirely or refusing to carry bullion, he could not make any suggestion for preventing a repetition of piracy of this character. He mentioned, however, that the four ships of the Company on the Tientsin run would be fitted with wireless inside a month; but did not state that this was designed as a precaution against piracy.

At the time of the piracy we heard the opinion expressed that even though the steamer had no wireless installation, the Shanghai Office of the Company ought to have known that something was amiss with the steamer long before the news reached them from Hongkong. Failure to arrive at the first port of call on due time might have suggested that something was amiss, and that measures needed to be taken to ascertain what had happened. There is nothing in the report of the evidence taken at the Enquiry to show that any report of the kind was made to the Shanghai office, from the first port of call, or why it was not made. In any event we suppose the ship's officers would have felt that the result to them would have been the same if a warship had come to their aid as a result of a report received from the agent that the ship was overdue, or as a result of a direct S.O.S. message from the seized ship. Whether the threats of the pirates were mere bluff could only be determined, of course, by a "call," accepting the consequences. In the circumstances related at the Enquiry the officers and passengers can hardly be blamed for considering discretion the better part of a valour. Still, it is by no means improbable that a pirate gang would think twice before undertaking to attack a ship fitted with wireless, properly protected from assault, and it was this consideration no doubt that weighed with the Naval Court of Enquiry when it embodied this recommendation in its findings.

The Hongkong Rugby interport team from Shanghai returned to the Colony yesterday morning on the s.s. *President Hayes*.

A British case of typhus fever was the only case of notifiable disease reported in the Colony during the four days ended January 3rd.

The new Institute of the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes in Hongkong was opened during the New Year holiday at Rutton Building, Duddell Street.

An outbreak of fire occurred in the stand on the Hongkong Football Club's ground at Happy Valley last evening, as a result of which a portion of the roof was destroyed.

The sale, by order of the mortgagees, of leasehold property situated at Nos. 244 and 246, Des Voeux Road Central, which was to have taken place at the China Auction Rooms yesterday afternoon, was again postponed.

A very enjoyable concert was given by the Jumbles Concert Party, consisting of clever entertainers from the s.s. *Empress of Canada*, who were assisted by the *Canada Orchestra*, in the Taihook Club last night, the proceeds being for the *M.I. Submarine Disaster Fund*.

Reference is made in the current issue of the monthly magazine of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to the departure of Dr. and Mrs. Lechmere Clift who have taken up residence in Cheung Chow Island. Thanks are accorded them for what they have done for the Church.

The members of the European Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, do not intend to confine their outdoor activities to climbing Tai Mo Shan, but hope in the near future to visit Lantau Island and climb the peak there. This outing will probably involve an overnight stay in the huts that have been erected there.

An armed robbery took place in the early hours of yesterday morning in the New Territories. At 3 a.m. three robbers, one armed with a chopper, one with a fruit knife and one with a saw, entered a house at Kam Tin Market occupied by a widow. They terrorised her and camped with money and jewellery to the value of \$83.

Of the six representatives of the Hongkong merchants who went up to Canton on Thursday last, five returned to the Colony on Saturday by the *Lung Shan*. The same evening 100 of the Fraternity Party returned on the s.s. *Paul Beau*. The remainder have obtained special permission from the Strike Union to remain in Canton and they will return later.

The s.s. *President Hayes* arrived yesterday, bringing 122 bags of mail from U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai. The s.s. *Korea Maru* is due to-day with mail from the same places and to-morrow the s.s. *Tokushima Maru* should arrive with mail from the United Kingdom and Europe via Negapatam (letters and papers, London, December 3rd, 1925).

Following the death of a coolie who was injured in the ankle in a motor-car accident at Praya East, on December 12th, and died a few hours later in Hospital, the driver of the car was charged at the Central Magistracy yesterday with failing to report the accident. Defendant admitted the accident, and said he bought the man some medicine and also gave him compensation. He was fined \$50.

Among the passengers who arrived on the s.s. *President Hayes* yesterday morning were: Mrs. Edith Ross, on her way to Manila, on behalf of the Protestant Episcopal Mission; Mr. M. L. Stephens, Manager of the Baros Plantation Company (cocoa plantations) on his way to Manila; and Professor Edwin Leeb, a well known anthropologist at the University of California, who is on his way to the Dutch East Indies.

The news of the Hongkong Hotel fire, as broadcasted from the new broadcasting station at Rugby, England, was picked up by a local wireless enthusiast on his self-made set on January 2nd. The people at Home were given full details of the fire and were informed that H.R.H. Prince George took some part in the organisation of the naval branch of the fire-fighting services. The same person on a listening in set picked up the previous day the Rugby broadcast of the New Year Honours, giving the news of the knight-hoods conferred on His Excellency the Governor and on Sir Chow Shou Son.

TO-MORROW'S FLIGHTS.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO VIEW HONGKONG FROM THE AIR.

Starting to-morrow and continuing for a fortnight, passenger flights in his Caudron bi-plane are

CABLES

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)QUEEN MARGHERITA DEAD.
MOTHER OF ITALIAN KING DIES
AT BORDIGHERA.Rome, January 4th.
Queen Margherita is dead.
Earlier grave news.Rome, January 3rd.
Queen Margherita, the Queen Mother, who was recently reported seriously ill, is dying at Bordighera. Their Majesties the King and Queen have departed for Bordighera.

[The late Queen Mother was born on November 21st, the only daughter of the late Prince Ferdinand of Savoy, Duke of Genoa. On April 22nd, 1888, she was married to Umberto of Savoy, Prince of Piemonte. He succeeded to the throne of Italy in 1878 and died on July 29th, 1900.]

FLOODS IN EUROPE.

RAIN STILL FALLING IN THE
NETHERLANDS.

FURTHER DISASTERS REPORTED.

AMSTERDAM, January 4th.
Rain is still falling heavily and the flood-waters are rising. The River Waal, near Nymegen, is at the highest for very many years. Many houses in the Polders neighbourhood of Amsterdam are submerged.

The viaduct and railway station at Beugen, north-east of Brabant, collapsed under pressure of the rising water.

Between Flushing and Gogh a train was derailed owing to the sinking of a dyke.

EARLIER CABLES.

GOVERNMENT OF GREECE.

GENERAL PANGALOS TAKING
ENTIRE RESPONSIBILITY.Athens, January 3rd.
The Premier, General Pangalos, has announced that henceforth he is assuming entire responsibility for the government of the country, and will rely solely on the power of the army and the national conscience to save Greece.He undertook to furnish reasons.
Meanwhile the Senate elections have been postponed *sine die*.

REASON OF POSTPONEMENT.

It is officially explained that the postponement of the Senate elections *sine die* is due to certain party leaders persisting, giving them a political complexion which will thus defeat the Government's object in obtaining a cessation of the increasing political tension.

LATEST CABLES.

DECISION WELL RECEIVED.

Athens, January 4th.
General Pangalos made his announcement at a banquet given by Officers of the Republican Guard. It evoked demonstrations of enthusiasm, which were renewed by the Guard during a parade of the streets in the evening.

General Pangalos said he was preparing a programme based solely on armed forces.

RECORD OF PANGALOS.

General Pangalos has been Premier since June, when he organised a *coup d'etat* in the Army and compelled the resignation of the Michalakopoulos Government. He was largely instrumental in the events leading to the deposition of King George II. in 1923, and the establishment of a Republic. He presided at the court-martial in 1923, which ordered the execution of the former Premier, M. Gounaris, and three other ex-Ministers on the charge of responsibility for the overwhelming defeat of the Greeks by the Turks in Asia Minor.

There has been much speculation recently regarding the possibility of the return of King George II. to the throne.

BULGARIAN CABINET.

RESIGNATION OF ZANKOFF
MINISTRY ANNOUNCED.Sofia, January 3rd.
The Zankoff Cabinet, which has long been in a precarious position, resigned to-day.

MR. GANDHI TO REST.

INDIAN LEADER DECIDES ON
POLITICAL HOLIDAY.Ahmedabad, January 3rd.
Mr. Gandhi has decided to take a year's rest from politics and to devote his attention to the development of hand spinning. He declares that this decision has been taken after consulting with many friends during the National Congress at Calcutta.

(Continued on next column.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TUAN AND FENG.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND KALGAN
WAR-LORD CONSULT.

BOTH TALK OF RETIRING.

PEKING, January 4th.

Chinese circles report that the Chief Executive (Tuan Chi Jui) has sent General Liu Chi Lung to Kalgan, to consult with Feng Yu Hsiang about the advisability of Tuan retiring on January 15th.

The spokesman of the Kuomintang (People's Army) states that Feng Yu Hsiang insists on retiring from public life. The statement is made that another circular telegram to that effect will be issued very shortly.

PORTFOLIO REFUSED.

It is reported that Tu Hsi Kwai, who is under the patronage of Sun Chuan Fang, has telegraphed his refusal of the portfolio as Minister of the Navy.

MUKDEN AND TOKYO.

CHANG TSO LIN AND KUO'S
FOLLOWERS.

A DELICATE SITUATION.

Tokyo, January 4th.

Foreign Office advices from Mukden state that eight of Kuo Sung Lin's civil officials are still taking refuge in the Japanese Consulate at Hsinminfu.

Marshal Chang Tso Lin insists that they be turned over to him.

It is understood that the Japanese Government has instructed Consuls and Railway Guards that the refugees must be protected at all costs, thus creating a somewhat delicate situation *vis-à-vis* Chang.

It is expected extra guards will be sent from Mukden to Hsinminfu for the purpose of escorting the refugees to the Mukden Consulate.

Chang Tso Lin's troops are said to be watching the Consulate at Hsinminfu to prevent the escape of the refugees.

Chang refused emphatically the Japanese petition that he should show mercy to the followers of Kuo.

THOSE WHO SURRENDERED.

PEKING, January 4th.

The units of Kuo Sung Lin's army, which surrendered, have been reorganized as ten mixed brigades, under General Chang Hsueh Liang. Officers below battalion commanders are permitted to retain their posts, but subordinate positions have been found for the higher officers.

BOXER INDEMNITY MISSION.

BRITISH DELEGATES TO BEGIN
WORK IN MARCH.

London, January 4th.

The Boxer Indemnity Mission expects to begin its labours early in March. Lord Willingdon departs on January 15th, via Vancouver and Japan and expects to be away at least nine months.

EIGHT WOMEN KILLED.

FATAL COLLISION AT LEVEL
CROSSING.

KALKA, January 3rd.

The Maharaja of Patiala and his party, were returning from a shooting camp, when a lorry conveying the Maharaja's female attendants and two of her girls, was smashed by an express train at a level crossing. Eight women were killed and two seriously injured.

OBITUARY.

MR. G. H. MAIR, C.M.G.

London, January 3rd.

The death is announced of Mr. G. H. Mair, C.M.G.

[The late Mr. George Herbert Mair has been Assistant Director of the League of Nations Secretariat since 1910. He was born in 1857, educated at Aberdeen and Oxford, and joined the editorial staff of the *Manchester Guardian* in 1900, later acting as leader writer and political correspondent in London. He became assistant editor of the *Daily Chronicle* in 1914, but resigned to do whole-time work first with the Home Office and later with the Foreign Office (News Department), and in the Ministry of Information. He was the director of the Press section of the British-Peace Delegation to Paris in 1919, when he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. The C.M.G. was conferred on him in 1920.]ENQUIRY INTO "TUNGCHOW"
PIRACY.

(Continued from page 4.)

WHAT THE SHIP CARRIED.

The *Tungchow* carried six cases of silver dollars, worth \$30,000. Twenty-nine more cases had been booked but were not shipped. The pirates believed the full cargo of 35 cases to be on board. There were 120 Chinese passengers and 14 foreigners. There was no law limiting the number of passengers on a British ship leaving Shanghai and the company imposed no limit beyond the clause in its contract with the compradore that the number must not be more than was consistent with the safe working of the ship and the space available. There was no regulation defining the amount of space per passenger.

Mr. Macleod said there were no British regulations on the subject.

Answering Mr. McDonald witness said that the decision as to the number of passengers to be carried did not rest entirely with the compradore. If the inspectors and ship's officers were not satisfied they would have the numbers reduced.

Witness replied to Mr. Macleod that the inspectors knew what life-saving equipment each ship carried and their decision as to the number of passengers to be carried would be governed by this knowledge. The present search made by the Customs officers was not a complete one and to establish the credentials of each passenger would take at least half a day.

The President suggested it would be possible to make a search for arms.

Witness—to search 300 passengers for arms would take two or three hours.

COMPRADORE'S EVIDENCE.

The ship's compradore said that, according to his estimate, there were about 18 pirates. The No. 1 was a Cantonese, the No. 2 was from Swatow and the rest were equally divided as to Swatow and Canton. Witness ascertained that they had come from Hongkong and stayed in a hotel in Shanghai until the *Tungchow* sailed. They forced witness to open the treasure room and when they found only six cases of silver they were very angry and said that they had received telegraphic information that there would be 36 cases. They all came on the ship as deck passengers.

Mr. G. S. Scott, the Second Officer, recalled, said that he was on the bridge at the time of the piracy and the Captain was in his room, but he could not of his own knowledge state what happened to the Captain. It was not until over an hour later that he knew the Captain had been shot.

Mr. J. R. Nisbet, the Chief Officer, recalled, said that a Chinese who was believed to be a beggar stowaway died and was buried at sea. The Chinese do not approve of such burials and Captain McIntosh had remarked that there might be trouble. Later on he was able to tell witness that, when he heard the commotion caused by the pirates' seizure of the ship, he thought it was due to some protest over the burial. He left his room and, seeing a young Chinese standing at the door of the wheelhouse, he attempted to grapple with the man. However, the Chinese fired two shots and one of them brought the Captain down.

Witness asked that a portion of his evidence as taken on Tuesday might be read over again. He had noticed in an evening paper that he was quoted as saying that the ship was slowed down off the Lammoeks. That was not correct and he did not consider it fair to the engineer officers, for at no time did the ship slow down.

The official transcript of the evidence was read over and witness expressed his satisfaction.

THE COMPANY'S PASSENGERS.

Mr. N. S. Brown, sub-manager of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, said that he had been in touch with the Customs' authorities with regard to the searching of ships. The newly-instituted search was in the nature of an experiment. The Commission of Customs had expressed the opinion that it was quite impracticable for the Customs to institute a search of less than 24 hours' duration which would be likely to be effective in making certain that none of the native passengers had arms or ammunition in their possession or secreted about the ship. He agreed, however, that a search of two hours might have a certain moral effect and witness understood that he had given instructions to the examiners to do the best they could in the time at their disposal.

Witness said that he had had experience in Hongkong. The only ships searched there were the river steamers plying on the Macao run and on the Canton River and Delta. No vessel engaged in the southern coolie trade, or, for the matter of that, no vessel moored in the harbour, was searched.

(Continued on next column.)

WAICHIAOPOU AND SHANGHAI.

A *propos* the Peking telegram published yesterday saying that it is semi-officially reported that the Chinese Foreign Office has instructed the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai to return the cheque for \$75,000 sent by the Municipal Council as a compassionate grant in connection with the shooting affair on May 30th, the *N.C. Daily News* had a telegram from Peking last week to the effect that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is trying to screw the Diplomatic Body up to enjoining the Municipal Council to pay \$25,000,000 for the affair of May 30th. The news, our contemporary said, would cause a very disagreeable sensation. "Shanghai is entitled to feel that a better reception was due to its offer, which was not only liberal in itself, but entirely voluntary; and the only effect of the Waichiaopou's behaviour must be to make people regret that the Council offered spontaneously what there was not the slightest compulsion upon it to offer at all." It must be plainly understood that, in the Council's grant of money to those who suffered on May 30th, there is no room for bargaining, no admission of wrong-doing, no question of compensation. It is a compassionate grant, which the Council has made out of no necessity, but from simple human kindness and in token of its regret that Chinese living under its jurisdiction have, for whatever cause, met their death.

Answering the President, witness said that, short of shutting out the Chinese passengers entirely, or refusing to carry bullion, he could not make any suggestion for preventing a repetition of the piracy. He thought the owners could do nothing further: he thought they already had done all they could.

Can you do anything further with regard to guaranteeing the respectability of passengers coming from the hotels or other places?—No. If you do, you will drive passengers away from the British ships.

Before tickets are sold, is it not possible to demand a guarantee, or to have their names and some particulars of each man taken?—I think it is impracticable, unless all the companies do it, including the Chinese and Japanese. The British companies might institute such a system, but they would get no trade.

But surely respectable Chinese would not be put off by having to give their names and so forth?—Yes, they would. They even very much resent the examination of baggage.

Even though the practice might render the piracy of the ship they were travelling on less likely?—Yes, I think so. As a temporary measure I think it would be advisable not to carry bullion and Chinese together, but as a permanent measure I think it most undesirable. It would be better to go easy and see what comes of the Customs' examination.

Is it true that your ships shortly will be fitted with wireless?—The position with regard to wireless is that the four ships on the Tientsin run, I hope, will be fitted with wireless inside a month. They are actually wired and the operators have left Hongkong.

THE COURT'S FINDING.

The Court adjourned at noon to consider the evidence and returned a finding at 4 p.m. Following upon a summary of the evidence, the following conclusions were announced:—

"Having carefully reviewed the evidence and the circumstances above stated, the Court sees no ground for blaming the conduct of the ship's officers or crew. In the light of the experience which had been gained by this incident, it considers, however, that greater care should be exercised in future in the matter of Chinese passengers. If possible, some record should be kept of the Chinese passengers to whom tickets are sold and they should be searched for arms before the ship leaves the port. In the case of ships carrying bullion or specie, it might be advisable, at all events as a temporary measure, either to take no Chinese passengers or else to carry an armed guard in addition to the crew."

The Court is also of the opinion that the provision of wireless, which it understands is shortly to be installed on the China Navigation Company's ships running between Shanghai and Tientsin, will act as an additional deterrent to pirates contemplating a seizure of this nature."

Finally it desires to record its conviction that the only satisfactory way of dealing with the pirate menace is to destroy the pirate bases on shore, without which attacks such as that on the *s.s. Tungchow* would be impossible."

THE SHANGHAI ENQUIRY.

SIR HENRY GOLLAN'S FINDINGS.

Findings of the Judges who conducted the Judicial Enquiry into the shooting affair at Shanghai on May 30th last were published in Shanghai last week.

The summary of the findings of Sir Henry Gollan (Chief Justice of Hongkong) extends to about two and a half newspaper columns. The document begins with a recital of the facts, and then gives his lordship's conclusions as follows:—

After full and careful consideration of all the evidence adduced by the witnesses, of their demeanour, and of the inherent probabilities of the respective stories told by them, I am clearly of opinion that the evidence given by the police, witnesses, and supported by the large body of independent testimony, is substantially correct, and that Inspector Everson was justified in coming to the conclusion that, if the crowd had not been fired upon, the lives of the police under his command would have been sacrificed, and the crowd would have gained possession of the Louza Police Station; with results that might have been most serious in view of the quantities of arms and ammunition stored there.

And it is also to be remembered that, a mob had in December, 1905, seized and destroyed the Louza Police Station, in the face of strenuous opposition offered by a body of unarmed police.

CROWD PSYCHOLOGY.

A matter that struck me was the rapid change that, according to the evidence, took place in the state of mind of the crowd; within a period of about 15 minutes, and without the commission of any acts by the police tending to irritate the crowd. At one time, the group of students who had been ejected from the charge room, and the others who had joined them, were being induced to move back by a small body of police. The leading idea in the mind of this crowd would then seem to have been to obtain the release of the students who had been detained.

Then this smaller retreating crowd was stopped by a much larger crowd with elements of unruly character in it, a student coming from the direction of the Louza Police Station waved to the amalgamated crowd to return in the direction of the Station, the movement to the east was arrested, certain persons developed a high state of excitement which communicated itself to the rest of the crowd, the crowd turned on the police, and finally was worked up to attack the policemen who guarded the approach to the Louza Police Station. The evidence of Major Hilton-Johnson throws light on this aspect of Chinese mob psychology. He particularly referred to "first, the inflammability of the Chinese temperament and the rapidity with which, in the mass, they are capable of passing from a state of quiescence to a state of frenzy which soon gets beyond their control; second the length to which a mob raised to that pitch of fury, will proceed and the excesses it will commit unless the mob spirit subsides or is quelled."

The Reasons, If Any, That Existed for Anticipating Disorder.—It is clear that a strong feeling of hostility was operating, on general grounds, in the minds of certain members of the Chinese community in Shanghai against foreigners for some time previous to May 30th, 1925. There had also been strikes at a considerable number of cotton mills in which serious action had had to be taken by the police, and some strikers had been injured, while one of them had subsequently died from his injuries.

It is only fair to remember that action taken by students previously to May 30th had never led to serious consequences and that, as happened in May, 1910, when students attempted action similar to that taken by them on May 30th, no disturbance had occurred.

In the circumstances above set forth I do not think that on May 30th there were any reasons which ought to have been present to the minds of the responsible authorities in the Settlement and have led them to anticipate disorder on that day.

The Precautions that Were, or Might Have been Taken to Prevent the Disturbance.—There was no information in the possession of the Municipal Authorities on May 30th, 1925, which pointed directly to the possibility of disorder in any particular place or places taking place in the Settlement on that day. The information in his possession did not point to any particular time or place on, or at which, disorder might arise, and there was nothing to show that occurrences such as these, which took place on May 30, were more likely to arise on that day, than on any previous or succeeding day.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

RUGBY CHAMPION'S SUCCESS.

HERIOTIANIANS DEFEATED.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, November 25th.

A game which will have a vital effect on the Rugby Club Championship has been played. Glasgow Academicals defeated Heriot's (F.P.) at the Scottish Union Ground by two dropped goals and a try, in an exciting match, from which the present Champions emerged victors. The great difference between the sides was in the back division. Heriot's forwards, although they did not have the upper hand all the time, were the better lot, and the chances which they made possible, particularly in the first twenty minutes, should have been turned to better account. They gave a splendid account of themselves. Inspiration was lacking in the centre. When the ball did travel the length of the line, the wing men were invariably left hemmed in. The Academicals, on the other hand, once they got into their stride, always looked more dangerous. Their attack lacked neither cleverness nor decision, and the manner in which the two dropped goals were taken not only showed ability, but also match-winning opportunism at its best. The tackling on both sides was a marked feature. In the end there was not a great deal between the teams, but the balance of superiority, such as it was, lay with the winners.

A real old-fashioned encounter took place between Stewart F.P. and Edinburgh Academicals, and the former were full value for their win—12 to 3. Wanderers were by far the superior team, but Institution saw to it that they had to go all out to get the verdict, and it was only in the last minutes that they got the winning try, 6 to 3.

RUGBY CHAMPIONSHIP TO DATE.

Glasgow Academicals	P. W. L. D.
Kelso	10 10 0 0
Heriot's (F.P.)	3 3 0 0
Stewart's Coll. (F.P.)	9 8 1 0
Watsonians	8 7 1 0
Edin. University	8 5 2 1
West of Scotland	6 4 2 0
Greenock Wanderers	6 4 2 0
Hawick	5 2 2 1
Melrose	5 2 3 1
Glasgow University	3 0 3 0
Edin. Acads	5 0 3 2
Glasgow H.S. (F.P.)	5 4 4 0
Edin. Wanderers	9 4 4 1
Institution (F.P.)	9 4 5 0
Royal H.S. (F.P.)	7 0 8 1

SOCCER UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

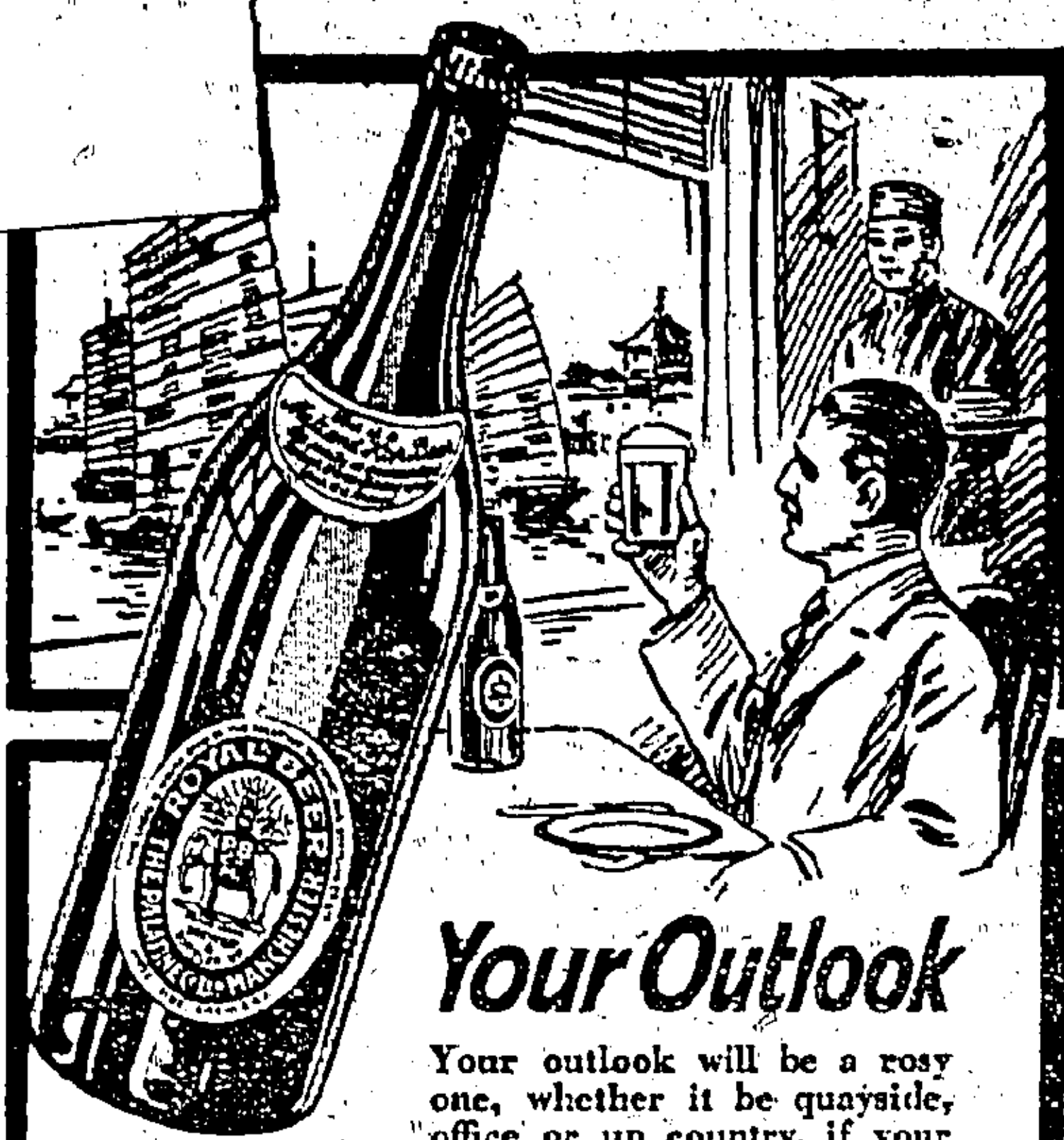
Fog played the devil with the League. In two weeks, two games had to be in two weeks, and a third, the engagement between Motherwell and Rangers, was abandoned ten minutes after the interval. Rangers, forwards showed the greater skill, and appeared to be moving with ease, and old-time freedom against a defence that was more than ordinarily good. Neither side had scored when the game was stopped; in all probability the game will be replayed. St. Mirren, the League regulars, established a lead of 2 goals, but in the end were forced to a division of the points. Partick Thistle made a distinct advance on recent displays, and their comparative success was entirely merited. The first meeting in the senior division of Dundee and Dundee United provided the best contest seen in Dundee this season. On ground that presented difficulties owing to the uncertain football of a high quality. A division of the points was a correct return, and the promoted club gained considerably in prestige by their fine stand against their local rivals. St. Johnstone likewise gained materially by defeating Aberdeen on the latter's ground. The progress of Dundee at the foot of the table almost as interesting as at the top, and various competitors who appeared to be in comparative security a month ago are now involved in the relegation danger zone. Clydebank, however, are still unfavourably placed from Hibernian. It is apparent that the Edinburgh club, with the return of their injured players, have regained much of their old power, and there is every prospect that they will steadily progress to a safe position. Falkirk recorded their tenth victory by defeating Hamilton Academicals.

Hibernians, 5; Clydebank, 1.
Falkirk, 1; Hamilton Academicals, 0.
St. Mirren, 2; Partick Thistle, 2.
Cowdenbeath, 2; Morton, 1.
Dundee, 0; Dundee United, 0.
Aberdeen, 0; St. Johnstone, 1.
Kilmarnock, 2; Raith Rovers, 0.
Motherwell, 0; Rangers, 0.

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks by the Royal Observatory stated:—

The anticyclone has weakened and is approaching S.W. Japan. A moderate monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the China Sea. Local forecast: E. wind, fresh to moderate, generally overcast, some drizzle or mist.



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BEECHAM'S PILLS

PARIS FASHION NOTES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, ISABEL HAMMAY.)

AMERICAN COMPETITION.

With the Rue de la Paix invaded since many years with titled members of the English aristocracy and refugee scions of Russian noble families, it is not to be wondered at that the wife of one of the most exalted among America's artists should have been fascinated by the dress world of Paris and started competition with some of the world's greatest designers. This is Yvonne Davidson, the wife of Jo Davidson, perhaps the best known of all American sculptors, certainly the artist who has been commissioned to do more busts of celebrities than any other.

Mrs. Davidson is frail and ethereal to look at, and so willowy that the slenderest frock looks graceful and becoming on her. Like herself, the clothes which Mrs. Davidson creates are essentially personal, aesthetic and different to all others you have ever seen. She makes simplicity her keynote and on the plainest of foundations or of lines, she works in innumerable changes with just one touch of colour or some quaint detail. I called last week to see the collection she has just prepared for the Riviera and, incidentally, for Palm Beach, for Yvonne Davidson is as well known the other side of the Atlantic as the Statue of Liberty itself.

"REVERSIBLE FROCK."

There were a number of the reversible frocks which this designer has invented for the particular delight of the woman traveller. These are shown nearly always in crepe Romain, and consist in two frocks cut exactly alike, but in different colours, so that one can wear the darker one outside one day and the lighter one the next, or else change from afternoon to semi-evening attire in the one day by merely substituting the under for the top slip. They are in a host of charming combinations of colours, navy blue and vieux rose, or almond green and black, or else the old favourite, black and white. Each slip is made as a straight, one-piece affair, some form being introduced by means of girdles, pleats or clever draping.

THE "MANY-PIECE FROCK."

Another invention of Yvonne Davidson's which is always a feature of any collection of hers, is the many-piece frock. In this collection she has just prepared for the Riviera, there is one model that combines no fewer than six dresses, or, rather, six changes, in one. This is managed by designing a series of loose jumpers and coats that slip on and off over a plain dark-coloured skirt, so that the busy woman or the woman travelling can, if she like, come into town wearing a perfectly plain little morning frock, and, without changing herself out by returning to her room, transform this into a dinner frock simply by adding a tunic or two. The one in question was a delightful combination of raven blue, vieux rose and ivory crepe Romain skirt, jumpers and coats, either two or three or the whole six of which harmonised with the rest.

EXPECTED RETURN OF THE FITTED WAIST.

Mrs. Davidson firmly believes that it will not be long before the fitted waist is with us again. Discussing this most important fashion point with me, Mrs. Davidson said: "I hold the American girl responsible for this, as well as for the very short, very full skirts. The American insists on having bodices that will show off her neat little waist and slim hips, and so, although most of the designers refuse to create any but models with a long waist line, and, even try in some, to sneak the length of the skirt down a centimetre, or two, there is also a tendency on the part of others, especially those who cater for an American clientele, to hoist the waist up to its normal line again and draw in bodices to this line as well. For the same reason, I don't think those designers who have set themselves the task of lengthening the skirt line, will succeed. If anything, I think that skirts will be shorter this season."

THE VOGUE FOR VELVET.

When I asked Yvonne Davidson whether she considered the present vogue for velvet would last, she shook her head. "It is essentially a winter material," she replied, "and will last just as long as the winter, and no longer. For one thing, it is not practicable as it marks so easily, and once soiled is so difficult to do anything with. So with lace. We are using a tremendous amount of coloured and metallic laces just now, but it is hard to say whether they will remain for ever in fashion. I am inclined to think that they will last just about as long as feathers did, and that was all of last year. In the beginning, all the feather dealers were so desperate at being unable to sell their stocks that they almost gave us the feathers to put on our models so as to create the vogue for them, which we did. Well, you see, it only lasted a year, and I think the same will happen to lace once the first craze for it has passed."

A FORECAST.

A rather original theory of Yvonne Davidson's is that there is very little difference in line between the ordinary sports clothes and the elaborate evening dress. Where the difference has to be worked in is in the matter of material, and for this reason, she thinks that the rich lames and brocades will never go out of fashion. "I think," she said to me, "that gold and silver kid have been done to death, but I don't think lames or brocades will ever go out of fashion now, just as I think the full skirt has come to stay. I would say that godelts will go out of fashion before very long, because they are so obvious and so simple that anyone almost who can hold a needle can make a godelt skirt, and they are bound therefore to become commonplace. What I think will take their place are full skirts into which the fulling is introduced in so intricate and novel a way that no one can tell how it is done."

As an expounder of her belief, in lame, Yvonne Davidson is showing a number of charming models for wear in the house or else under a thick coat. The foundation is a plain skirt in black or some dark-coloured satin, over which is worn a long jumper of lame brocade, made with long, tight-fitting sleeves and a neck buttoning high up round the throat. Changes, of course, can be rung in with any number of such jumpers. An exquisite model which she designed for herself, shows one of these jumpers in white and gold lame brocade worn over a white velvet skirt slightly flaring in front; curled round the back of the low-cut neck is a sable, complete from head to tail; stretched across the front of the tunic and round the hem of the skirt at the back, are a couple more of these animals with the priceless pelt. For evening wear, she is featuring a great deal of velvet shading from a dark to a lighter tone. One model, "Sheherazade," is in a wonderful velvet shading from a cyclamen to a deep purple shade; it is quite plain and straight in cut, the only decoration being a tablier effect in front caught up in loose folds to form a belt that cascades in draped folds down each side of the back. In fact, nearly all the velvet evening models are plain in cut, and rely for effect on a note of clever draping.

THE PLEATED SKIRT.

Yvonne Davidson, like all designers these days, is featuring pleats a great deal in her models. Among the smartest of those she has prepared for Palm Beach are a number of walking and sports frocks showing a tightly pleated skirt made from the gayest of plaid scarves, a long smartly-cut jumper, either in white crepe de chine or in a shade to match the dominating colour in the plaid, and a middie-cut similar to the skirt. None of these pleads, be it said, ever saw a sprig of heather, still less figured in a clan war; they are plaids only in so far as they are materials: crisp crossed with coloured stripes; but, they are very charming, delightful fabrics for all that. With other plaids of the same type that figure in taffetas and are mostly a riot of soft blues and pinks, Yvonne Davidson has made several girlish evening frocks, suitable for the debutante.

EGYPTIAN INFLUENCE.

I had thought that the influence for things Egyptian which the discovery of Tutank-Amen's tomb shed over the world, had long died out, but it is cropping up again, and is to be noticed in the "bunchy" effects which most designers achieve in front rather than at the back of their dresses. Yet, whose mid-season collection I went to see last week, is using draping and voluminous effects over and over again in her models, and I noticed a tendency towards an effect of this kind in several sports models: Yvonne Davidson, all of which show a wide coloured suede belt that girdles the figure rather tightly at a low waist line and ties in a great big bow and stiff ends in front, or else finished with a huge, decorative buckle. I wonder if this mighty ruler of Egypt ever dreamed that one of his destinies, thousands of years after his death, would be to yield an influence over the dress of modern women grown mighty with the power of a vote and the right to shingle their hair!

"BRITISH INTEGRITY."

LORD OXFORD ON A JUST AND GENEROUS PEOPLE.

The Earl of Oxford and Asquith was last month presented with the freedom of Huddersfield, and recalled the fact that his grandfather began business in the town more than a century ago. His mother was brought up and married there, and he himself went to school there for a short period.

The resolution conferring the freedom was moved by the Socialist Mayor, and supported by Conservative and Liberal Aldermen.

Acknowledging the freedom, Lord Oxford said the British people, like the American people, were in the long run just and generous. They were always ready to forgive in those who had stood and served them errors of judgment—or should he say lapses of intelligence!—(laughter)—and even an occasional yielding of what Dr. Johnson in his great poem called "The fears of the brave and the follies of the wise." The only thing which they would not forgive, and which they ought not to pardon, was anything in the nature of crookedness, of double dealing, or of self-seeking. (Cheers.) During the many years in which he had been engaged in public life he had had a considerable experience both of its ups and its downs.

"But through it all," he said, "and never was it more true than it is to-day, I have never been for a moment tempted to be pessimistic about the future of my country. After more than 40 years of strenuous controversy in many fields I see no sign of any decline in what Burke once called 'the inbred integrity' of the British people." (Cheers.)

"TROPICS ESSENTIAL."

HOME TRUTHS FOR UNITED STATES.

"We are becoming more and more dependent upon the great undeveloped areas in tropical countries for our existence," this statement was recently made by Professor Pearl of Johns Hopkins University, who estimates that before the end of the century one-half of the calories required to sustain the people of the United States will have to be imported.

Among the foreign products used for food purposes in the United States, the coconut plays an important role. The coconut palm grows only in the tropics at low altitude, preferably near the sea coast, and the Philippines with their tropical climate; their thousands of islands having an extensive coastline in their prolific soil, are regarded as one of the most favoured regions in the world for coconut culture. This statement is further borne out by the fact that the Philippines to-day produce one-third of the world's supply of copra—the dried meat of the coconut from which the oil is extracted—even though native growers have exercised little care in the planting of their trees and in the harvesting and treatment of their product. And this production is capable of unlimited expansion.

The growing scarcity and increasing cost of animal fats—due to rapidly diminishing grazing areas in the United States—has tremendously stimulated the consumption of vegetable oils. Coconut oil stands out as the premier vegetable oil. Aside from its use as the base for making high grade vegetable soaps, glycerine, etc., it is becoming more and more a food product. Butter and lard, salad dressings and other similar preparations made from coconut oil, are now in general use as animal fat substitutes. In desiccated or shredded form the coconut enters largely into the making of candy, cakes and other eatables.

The husk of the coconut, called coir, goes to the making of mats, rugs and upholstery, while the residue, left after extraction of the oil and known as copra meal, has great value as a cattle and poultry food. During the late war the most effective gas mask devised was made from charcoal produced from coconut shells.

Philippine exports of coconut products during 1924 totalled \$37,474,804, made up as follows: Coconut oil, \$18,811,030; copra, \$15,351,882; copra meal, \$1,713,337; and desiccated or shredded coconut, \$1,568,555. The great bulk of these exports went to the United States. Coconut exports from the Philippines rank second only to sugar, exports of which last year amounted to \$41,868,086. While all Philippine products enter the United States free, coconut oil coming from countries other than the Philippines must pay two cents a pound duty, with three and one-half cents a pound duty on shredded coconut. Thus these important Philippine products have a considerable advantage over importations from foreign countries.

The late Viscount Leverhulme, in an introduction to a recent book entitled "Coconuts, the Consols of the East," says:

"I know of no field of tropical agriculture that is so promising at the present moment as coconut planting, and I do not think in the whole world there is a promise of so lucrative an investment of time and money as in this industry. The world is only just awakening to the value of coconut oil in the manufacture of artificial butter of the highest quality and of the by-product copra cake as a feed for cattle."

To those familiar with the various uses now made of coconut oil and the by-products of the coconut (the shell, husk and copra meal), the above statement needs no confirmation.

Given the present multiplied and indispensable uses of coconut oil and other coconut products, and the steadily increasing need for them, the United States is fortunate in having in the Philippines a domestic and controlled source of supply for all such products for an indefinite future.

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COMMUNIST LEADERS SENT
TO PRISON.SEVEN REFUSE TO BE BOUND
OVER.JUDGE ON ILLEGALITY OF THE
PARTY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, November 27th.

The trial of the twelve Communist leaders concluded at the Old Bailey yesterday with a verdict of guilty against each on all counts, and sentences of twelve months' imprisonment in the second division on five who had been previously convicted, and six months on the other seven on their refusal to be bound over on condition that they withdrew from the party.

The five to receive the heavier sentences were:—

Albert Samuel Inkpin, 41, secretary of the Communist party of Great Britain;

William Charles Rust, 22, secretary of the Young Communist League;

Harry Pollitt, 30, member of the Executive of the Communist International;

William Gallacher, 43;

Walter Hamington, 30.

The seven sentenced to six months in the second division were:—

Ernest Walter Cant, 33, formerly London organiser of the party;

John Ross Campbell, 30, editor of the *Workers' Weekly*;

Thomas Henry Winttingham, 27, assistant editor, *Workers' Weekly*;

Thomas Bell, 43;

Arthur McManus, 33, member of the Executive of the Communist International;

John Thomas Murphy, 38;

Walter Page Arnot, 34, director of Labour Research.

NOT A POLITICAL OFFENCE.

The jury were absent from court for the consideration of their verdict only twenty minutes. When they returned to the court and the foreman had announced that the accused were found guilty on all counts, Mr. Arthur Henderson, who with Sir Henry Slessor, K.C., represented Inkpin, Cant, Winttingham, Murphy, McManus, Arnot, and Hamington, asked that the defendants might be treated as political offenders, and if they were to be sent to prison that they might be sent into the first division.

Mr. Justice Swift replied that he proposed that such as were sent to prison should be sent to the second division, which would keep them from the ordinary criminal classes. "I think that is rather better than what you are asking," added his Lordship. "It is not a political offence."

In passing sentence his Lordship said: "The jury have found you twelve men guilty of the serious offence of conspiracy to publish seditious libels and to incite people to induce soldiers and sailors to break oaths of allegiance. It is obvious from the evidence, which was given before the jury, that you are the members of an illegal party carrying on illegal work in this country, and it must be stopped. Five of you, Inkpin, Rust, Pollitt, Gallacher, and Hamington, have been convicted before. You have had your warning as to the danger of breaking the laws of this country, and I can do nothing now but send you to prison. Because you are not of the ordinary criminal classes you shall not be dealt with in the ordinary way, but put in the second division. You five will go to prison for twelve calendar months. You remaining seven have heard what I have to say about the society to which you belong. You have heard me say it must be stopped. I am not anxious, if I can avoid it, to send you to prison. Those of you who will promise me that you will have nothing more to do with this association, or the doctrines which it preaches, I shall bind over to be of good behaviour in the future. Those of you who do not promise will go to prison."

JUDGE'S CONDITION REJECTED.

The Judge then called each of the separate seven defendants by name and asked them, "Will you be bound over?" Each one replied emphatically, "No, I will not." They were each then sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division.

Mr. Henderson asked if the defendants who were married might see their wives.

Mr. Justice Swift asked if this could be done, and the warders said it would be very inconvenient.

Mr. Justice Swift: Let the inconvenience be overcome. I desire that their wives may see them.

There was no scene in Court, which was crowded, when the verdict was given.

The seven defendants consulted with one another, and shook their heads when the Judge intimated that if they would give up their society he would bind them over. They took the sentence quite coolly.

Mrs. Rust, the wife of one of the defendants, collapsed on hearing the sentence and was taken out of court unconscious. It was some time before she revived and was taken care of by her friends.

There was no gathering outside, a verdict yesterday apparently coming as a surprise. It was generally thought that the Judge would conclude his summing-up and the verdict be given to-day. The decision of the jury not to have the numerous extracts in the case read again led considerably to the shortening of the trial.

MR. JUSTICE SWIFT'S SUMMING-UP.

THE LAW AND SEDITION.

Mr. Justice Swift, summing-up when the Attorney-General (Sir Douglas Hogg, K.C.) had concluded his reply for the Crown, said that it was idle to suppose that before the jury came into Court they had not heard something, at any rate, of the Communist Party, or of the matters with which they had been dealing there.

"You must approach this case with a perfectly open mind, without the slightest prejudice one way or the other, as if you had never heard anything at all about the Communist party, or anything about the case at all," he said. "Decide this case upon what you have heard in this Court and on nothing else."

The jury must not think of the consequences which would happen to these men if they were convicted, or of the consequences to the State if they were not convicted. "There will be consequences, whichever way you find," he added.

Regarding references which had been made during the case to speeches made outside the Court, his Lordship said that if persons not before the Court had made seditious speeches or performed seditious acts, they might have been or would be in the future dealt with according to the law. The jury must not allow their minds to be affected in the slightest degree by any reference made to speeches which were not before the Court.

POLICE METHODS.

In cross-examination, there had been a good deal of criticism of the methods adopted by the police, amounting to a charge of police spying. "Nobody," said his Lordship, "regrets more than we do—unless it be the police themselves—that such methods have to be adopted. But if a crime is committed in secret, or is believed to be committed in secret, methods and subterfuge have to be adopted in order that it may be found out."

Passing on to the suggestion that the prosecution was inaugurated by one political party in order to exterminate another political party, Mr. Justice Swift said that the fact that defendants belonged to a political party might or might not have some significance, but that they were prosecuted by a rival political party could have no significance at all. "If the evidence proves them to be guilty it matters not how low the motives which animated those who brought the case before you. If they are not guilty, it matters nothing how high and patriotic the motives with which the prosecution was instituted. It is beside the question who prosecutes them, or why they are prosecuted."

Mr. Justice Swift reminded the jury that it was their duty to give the defendants the benefit of any reasonable doubt in their minds.

PURPOSE OF THE PROPAGANDA.

It was said the defendants had not adopted the ordinary methods of Conservatives, Liberals, Labour, and Socialists of getting a change of policy through the ballot box, but they had combined to overthrow the present Government, and substitute for it a form of government by Soviet committees, or some system of that sort. In deciding whether the language used was seditious or not, the jury would ask themselves, "Does it promote or lead to civil war? If the principles advocated were carried out, would it lead to civil war? If the advice given to soldiers, sailors, and strikers were to be carried out, would that mean civil war?"

In addition to the principles alleged to be seditious were many others quite innocent and proper. What the jury had to decide was whether, apart from the principles at which no man could cavil, were there other principles laid down, and the expressed intention of trying to obtain them by civil war, subverting the laws of the Empire by stirring up violence and strife between different classes?

"If you come to the conclusion that in these books there is nothing but innocent propaganda for better conditions of life for the working classes, nothing but the teaching of economic doctrines, I should think you would come to the conclusion that none of the defendants is guilty. But if, when you take these books, you come to the conclusion that there is in them statements of principles which will lead to civil war, which imply that it is lawful and commendable to employ physical force against the Government, if you come to the conclusion that the language tends to subvert the Government of the Empire, then you will not only be within your rights, but it will be your duty to find the defendants guilty."

THE GOVERNMENT.

Defining what was meant by "the Government of this country," Mr. Justice Swift said it was not a Conservative or Labour Government—not Mr. Ramsay MacDonald nor Mr. Baldwin. When they were talking about sedition, the object of which was to overthrow the Government, they were speaking of government by the King in Parliament, that government which was going on the whole of the time. What was meant by overthrowing the Government was a complete change in the Constitution, the abolition of the King and the House of Commons and a substitution of some form of government by a committee of workers.

Dealing with the letters which it was suggested meant the transmission of money from Russia by secret channels, his Lordship pointed out that if the defendants had not gone into the witness box there were people who could have done so, and explained what the letters really meant. "But don't let this question unduly alarm you, and do not give it an importance it is not entitled to," he said. "Its due position seems to be that from Moscow the Communist party

achieved its first successes. If you think these men have received money from Russia you will ask yourselves this further question—Would the Communist party in Russia be likely to send their money to people in England to preach doctrines other than those which were desired by every Communist International all over the world?"

A NECESSARY LAW.

Mr. Justice Swift dealt with the observation by Mr. Pringle about "a musty old Act of 1797." The Act under which the charge was taken, pointed out his Lordship, was a temporary one to deal with the mytting at the Nore, but it was found to be so necessary that in 1817 it became part of the permanent law of this country. Thus it would and must remain so.

It would be laughable, if it were not so serious, to suggest that anyone could persuade sailors and soldiers not to carry out their orders. What would happen if they allowed that? There would soon be a revolution. As one of the passages said of Moscow, "Four regiments of Guards disobeyed their officers. The Revolution had begun."

Since our history as a nation began," his Lordship concluded, "our country has, happily, been singularly free from treason, insurrection, tumult, and sedition, but from time to time in its history these things have occurred, and they will occur again. It will be a bad day for our country if, when such things do occur, the Government of the country is not strong enough to bring those suspected of them before the Courts of Law. It would, indeed, be a bad day if, when sedition is proved to have occurred, there is the slightest hesitation on the part of juries or judges in putting down such offences."

"Do your duty without fear and without favour. If the evidence brought before you satisfies your conscience that these men are guilty do not hesitate to find them guilty; if that evidence does not satisfy you do not be afraid to find them not guilty."

COMMUNIST FUNDS.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND AID FROM MOSCOW.

The Attorney-General (Sir Douglas Hogg, K.C.), in his concluding address to the jury, said that Mr. Pringle (who represented Rust and Bell) argued that there was no truth that the Communists were drilling, but their own documents showed that they knew better how to prepare for armed results than by drilling. There were references to "secret postal arrangements" and "everybody to be prepared to act his part as a soldier in the revolutionary army." "Do not these passages," asked the Attorney-General, "throw a flood of light upon that part of the case which has been so much stressed by the defence as to the meaning of letters regarding the sending of money from Russia? In my submission, the question of getting money from Russia is of comparatively small importance. The question you have to determine is whether or not these people have been proved to utter seditious libels. It has a certain bearing if we find in carrying on their work under direction from Moscow, with funds supplied from Moscow, that according to their own books there had been armed rebellion and civil war in Moscow. It is what they were doing with the money which matters, and if these documents are seditious it does not matter whether they got the money for publishing them from their dupes at home or their allies abroad."

5,000 MISLED PERSONS.

"It has been said," the Attorney-General pointed out, "that this is an insignificant organisation, which need not be treated seriously, whose efforts are so despicable that they may be ignored. That is not what they used to say in their meetings. If they had so far succeeded that they have established in this country no less than 5,000 persons, who may have been misled by these poisonous doctrines, and who were prepared to undertake these illegal activities, if it be true that they have succeeded with good results, as they say, to get 14,000 pernicious pamphlets spread among loyal servants of His Majesty the King, is it not time these activities were ended, that the public were warned that in the guise of economic demands they were in fact attempting to carry out an armed revolution—which the people would never desire—that in the guise of sympathising with possibly just grievances of soldiers and sailors they were really endeavouring to sap their loyalty and to disintegrate the Army of which these soldiers are loyal members?"

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN
HONGKONG.

FOR JANUARY, 1926.

(STANDARD TIME OF THE 120TH MERIDIAN,
EAST OF GREENWICH).

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
January 5th.....	7.04 a.m.	5.53 p.m.
6th.....	7.04 ..	5.54 ..
7th.....	7.05 ..	5.54 ..
8th.....	7.05 ..	5.55 ..
9th.....	7.05 ..	5.55 ..
10th.....	7.05 ..	5.57 ..
11th.....	7.06 ..	5.57 ..
12th.....	7.06 ..	5.58 ..
13th.....	7.06 ..	5.59 ..
14th.....	7.06 ..	5.59 ..
15th.....	7.06 ..	6.00 ..
16th.....	7.06 ..	6.01 ..
17th.....	7.06 ..	6.01 ..
18th.....	7.05 ..	6.02 ..
19th.....	7.05 ..	6.03 ..
20th.....	7.05 ..	6.03 ..

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

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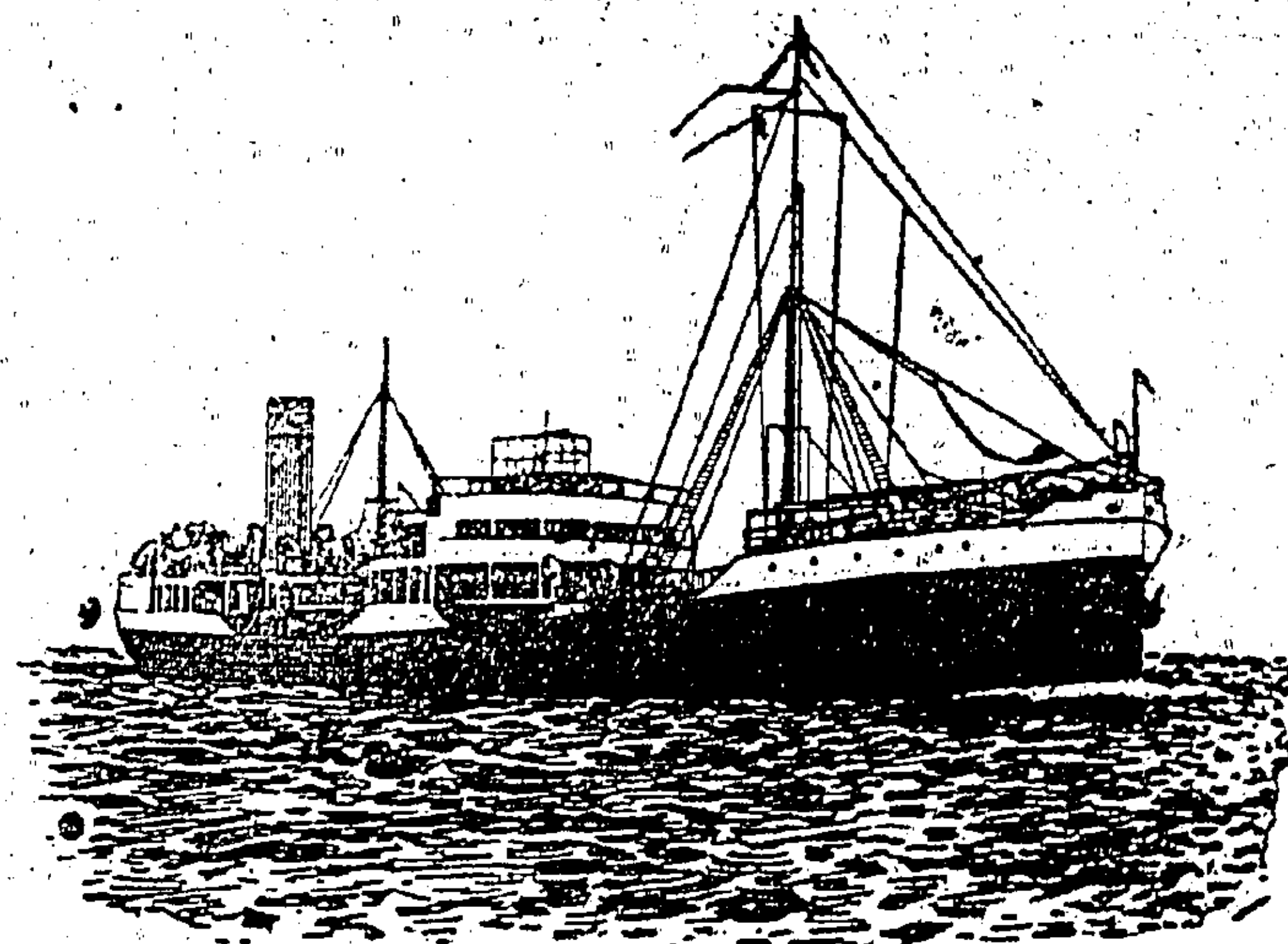
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HONGKONG.



SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

January 3rd.
Admiral, British str., 7,197 tons, Capt. R. Hill, from Nagasaki, with a general cargo, lying at Hoi's Wharf.—B. & S.
Albert, French str., 1,331 tons, Capt. E. Bouanet, from Saigon, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C15.—Sun Pak Ming.
Kaiyong, British str., 1,572 tons, Capt. G. A. Morse, from Bangkok and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B13.—B. & S.
Ateljee, British str., 4,058 tons, Capt. J. W. Henderson, from San Pedro, with kerosine oil, lying at Laichikok.—Standard Oil Co.
Zeus, British str., 1,351 tons, Capt. E. Histed, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C15.—B. & S.
Bokura Maru, Japanese str., 3,704 tons, Capt. G. Masuda, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 January 4th.
Agnes, Swedish motor ship, 2,603 tons, Capt. R. Ahlberg, from Gothenburg and Singapore, the latter port she left on December 25th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Gillman & Co.
Arctura, British str., 3,401 tons, Capt. A. S. Gordon, from Moji, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A4.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Chung Hing, Chinese str., 249 tons, Capt. Leung Sau Kong, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C45.—Hong On S.S. Co.
President Hayes, American str., 6,193 tons, Capt. J. J. Caddogan, from New York and Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Dollar S.S. Line.
Sung, British str., 3,229 tons, Capt. S. O. Mitford, from Calcutta and Manila, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Swearing, British str., 1,570 tons, Capt. G. D. Mills, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B21.—B. & S.
Venezuela, Italian str., 3,175 tons, Capt. Fabian, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A10.—Bedwell & Co.

CLEARANCES.

January 4th.
Agnes, for Shanghai.
Arctura, for Amoy.
Chung Hing, for Shanghai.
Kaiyong, for Amoy.
Bokura Maru, for Batavia.
President Hayes, for Shanghai.
Swearing, for Amoy.
Sung, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Zeus, for San Francisco.
Bokura Maru, for Bombay.
Venezuela, for Singapore.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per *s.s. Agnes*, on January 4th: Mrs. M. Aschbo.
 Per *s.s. Nippon* on January 4th: Mrs. H. C. Buttery, C.P.O. Bradshaw, and Mr. Brutus.
 Per *s.s. Arctura*, from Japan, on January 4th: Mr. and Mrs. L. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Mr. C. H. Brockman, Mr. J. Barrow.
 Per *Dollar liner President Hayes*, from San Francisco via ports on January 4th: Mr. Geo. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. L. Amidani, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Andrews, Mr. H. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. S. Berg, Mr. D. Campbell, Mr. J. C. Easterbrook, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Esser, Mr. E. H. Foster, Mr. H. C. Gould, Mr. A. S. Hett, Mr. G. P. Lammert, Mr. D. O'Connor, Dr. Geo. J. Poundstone, Mr. D. O. Ralph, Mr. J. C. Smith, Mr. D. Smith, Mr. Wm. L. Smith, Mr. A. W. Summers, Mr. S. Thompson, Dr. E. F. Thornton, Mr. E. V. Wright, Mrs. C. W. Mantion, Miss M. Morgan, Mr. M. R. Nicholson, Mrs. H. M. Nightingale and son, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pollens, Mrs. E. B. Rose, Mr. M. L. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. K. Wernham, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Barendson, Dr. E. N. Calisch, Mr. H. E. Calisch, Prof. E. M. Loeb and Mrs. Loeb, Mrs. E. Sheard, Mrs. H. Large, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Nale, Miss D. Neale, Mr. J. L. Radford, Mr. A. T. Rich, Mr. C. Ross, Mrs. T. Rubens, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Johnson, Mrs. H. E. Johnson, Miss B. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Ring, Mr. R. C. Saboni, Miss M. F. Schadt, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stevens, Lt. Col. and Mrs. R. G. Stewart, Miss Shirley Stewart, Miss Phyllis Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Sherman, Miss E. Miller, Mr. H. D. Stack, Mr. and Mrs. William Sterling, Mrs. H. B. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Stewart, Miss L. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Rogers, Mr. V. L. Costa, Mr. D. E. de Gaffier, Mr. B. E. de Gaffier, Mr. G. E. Meuffels, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Manley, Mr. C. Williamson, Mrs. G. D. Sheard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Z. Southard.

DEPARTURES.

Per *Admiral* liner *President Jefferson*, for Seattle via ports, on January 4th: Mr. S. L. Chan, Mr. L. Y. Lau, Mr. K. L. Ng, Mr. A. G. Madden, Mr. Ham Wing, Mr. Moy Sam Ling, Mrs. H. H. Swan, Mr. G. F. Obey, Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Ross, and Mr. A. J. Dorn.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. *s.s. Malwa* left Singapore for this port on the 3rd inst. at 1 p.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 8th, about 7 a.m.
 The P. & O. *s.s. Delta* left Singapore for this port on the 2nd inst. at 7 a.m., and is due here on the 8th, about 9 a.m.
 The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Manila on January 4th at 9.30 a.m., leaves Manila for the Manila at 10 p.m., and is due Hongkong to-morrow, January 6th.

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

The arrivals and departures of vessels over the week-end were up to the average and cargo entered over the holiday period was also good and compared favourably with previous entries.

Yesterday at 9 a.m., the shipping statement showed that there were 77 vessels in the harbour, of which 42 were British.

For the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. there were eleven arrivals, viz. five British, one Portuguese, one French, one Swedish, two Japanese and one Chinese. The departures for the same period numbered three, two vessels leaving for Amoy. Arrivals and departures were:—January 1st (for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m.): arrivals, 7; departures, 10. January 2nd: arrivals, 11; departures, 4. January 3rd: arrivals, 9; departures, 9.

CARGO ENTERED.

(During 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday).

For Hongkong 10,800 tons.
 For ports beyond 10,429 ..
 Total 21,229 ..

(During previous 24 hours).

For Hongkong 4,862 tons.
 For ports beyond 2,075 ..
 Total 6,937 ..

(During 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on January 2nd).

For Hongkong 7,645 tons.
 For ports beyond 30,189 ..
 Total 37,834 ..

(During 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on January 1st).

For Hongkong 5,770 tons.
 For ports beyond 9,681 ..
 Total 15,451 ..

Of the cargo entered for Hongkong during the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday, no less than 6,181 tons of the total entered was brought by the five British vessels, the best entry being by the *s.s. Achilles* from Nagasaki with 2,573 tons of general cargo. The next best entry was by the *s.s. Albert* from Saigon with 2,108 tons of cargo, Deck passengers carried for the above period numbered 51; while previous entries of deck passengers were 1,405 on January 3rd (1,326 brought by the *s.s. Lai Sang* from Amoy); 500 on January 2nd and 525 on January 1st.

The arrivals for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were as under:—The *s.s. Nippon* (British) from Calcutta and Manila with 1,700 tons of general cargo and mail; the *s.s. Arctura* (British) from Yokohama and Moji with 3 tons of general cargo and mail; the *s.s. Kaiyong* (British) from Bangkok and Hoihow with 1,400 tons of general cargo and mail; the *s.s. Achilles* (British) from Nagasaki with 2,573 tons of general cargo, flour etc.; the *s.s. Zeus* (British) from Haiphong and Hoihow with 500 tons of general cargo; the *s.s. Bokura Maru* (Portuguese) from Kwang Chow Wan with 300 tons of general cargo; the *s.s. Albert* (French) from Saigon with 2,108 tons of general cargo and mail; the *s.s. Agnes* (Swedish) from Gothenburg and Singapore with 300 tons of general cargo; the *s.s. Amakusa Maru* (Japanese) from Keelung and Swatow with 747 tons of general cargo and coal and mail; the *s.s. Bokura Maru* (Japanese) from Nagoya and Shanghai with 570 tons of general cargo; 1,329 cases of fire crackers and mail and the *s.s. Chung Hing* (Chinese) from Kwang Chow Wan with 190 tons of general cargo and mail.

Arrivals later in the day, too late for entry in the above returns included the *s.s. Telamacha* (British), the *s.s. President Hayes* from San Francisco and Shanghai with 252 tons of general cargo and mail and the *s.s. Taihin* (British) with 7,000 tons of petroleum in bulk.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Several of the reports in the Harbour Office yesterday contained entries showing that several vessels had encountered rough weather and heavy seas or account of the monsoon, which had varied from strong to moderate.

The Master of the *s.s. Akita Maru* from Calcutta and Singapore, reported during the week-end that a Japanese steward died from beriberi and was buried at sea on December 30th.

The Master of the *s.s. Chinkwa* from Singapore and Hoihow also reported that a passenger died from heart failure on December 25th.

The following report, dated January 3rd, has been received from the master of the *s.s. Bintung*:—"At 9.00 a.m. passed a floating wreck of junk in Latitude 22.54 N., Longitude 116.40 E.; and another in Latitude 22.55 N., Longitude 116.38 E."

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia*, following the annual overhaul and repairs at the Kowloon Dock, has now gone to her wharf at Kowloon. She sails for Vancouver on Friday at daylight.

"TEAN" ENQUIRY.

THE MEMBERS OF THE COURT.

The members of the Marine Court of Enquiry which will assemble at the Harbour Office to-morrow morning at 10.30 to enquire into the circumstances attending the stranding of the *s.s. Tean* on Ching Mai Point in the Hainan Straits when en route from Hoihow to (Continued at foot of next column.)

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 YOKOHAMA MARU Thursday, 8th Jan.
 MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports.
 KATORI MARU Saturday, 16th Jan. at 11 a.m.
 ATSUTA MARU Saturday, 30th Jan.
 KASHIMA MARU Saturday, 13th Feb.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 20th Jan. at 11 a.m.
 MISHIMA MARU Wednesday, 24th Feb.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TATSUNO MARU Sunday, 17th Jan.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TAMBA MARU Saturday, 9th Jan.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU Sunday, 10th Jan.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TOKUSHIMA MARU Friday, 8th Jan.

CHUYO MARU Saturday, 9th Jan.

HAKONE MARU Tuesday, 12th Jan.

SUWA MARU Tuesday, 26th Jan.

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SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

"OLDKERK" 23rd Jan., 1926

"GEMMA" 20th Feb., "

"ZOSMA" 20th Mar., "

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

"GEMMA" 12th Jan., 1926

"ZOSMA" 9th Feb., "

"OOSTERK" 8th Mar., "

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Hongkong, have been appointed as

of the *s.s. Kum Sang*, and Mr. J. Thompson, Master of the *s.s. Haiyang*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Anhalt (N.D.L.), due January 7th.

Empress of Australia (C.P.R.), due

January 16th.

Empress of Canada (B.I. and Apcar), due to-day.

INDO-CHINA

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STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "LAISANG" ... Tuesday, 5th Jan., at 3 p.m.
 TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI ... "TUNGSHING" ... Thursday, 7th Jan., at 7 a.m.
 BANGKOK DIRECT ... "CHAKSANG" ... Friday, 8th Jan., at Noon.
 STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "SUISANG" ... Saturday, 9th Jan., at 3 p.m.
 HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "MINGSANG" ... Sunday, 10th Jan., at Noon.
 STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "KUMSANG" ... Wednesday, 13th Jan., at 3 p.m.
 YOKOHAMA via AMOY ... "KUTSANG" ... Friday, 15th Jan., at 7 a.m.
 MOJI & KOBE ... "FOOKSANG" ... Wednesday, 20th Jan., at 3 p.m.
 STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "NAMSANG" ... Saturday, 31st Jan., at 3 p.m.

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Vessel Due Hongkong.
 "PEMBROKESHIRE" ... 13th Jan.
 "GLENIFFER" ... 21st
 "GLENOGLE" ... 3rd Feb.
 "GLENAHOY" ... 23rd
 "GLENGARRY" ... 4th Mar.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel Leaves Hongkong Discharges
 "CAERNARVONSHIRE" ... 25th Jan.
 "GLENSHIEL" ... 31st Jan.
 "PEMBROKESHIRE" ... 17th Feb.
 "GLENGARRY" ... 9th Mar.
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M.S. "SUMATRA" Will leave on or about

For Shanghai and Japan Ports 2nd February.

M.S. "AGRA" 4th January.

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On or about 15th January, 1926.

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M/S. "Tongking" ... 3rd February

M/S. "Danmark" ... 15th February

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BOSTON & NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

S.S. "WEIRBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 1st January

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
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S.S. "CITY OF CAIRO" ... 30th December

S.S. "KIOTO" ... 4th January

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Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "CYCLOPS" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th Jan. 1926.
S.S. "YANGTSE" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th Jan. "
S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th Jan. "
S.S. "OANFA" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th Feb. "

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.**PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE**

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and
NEW YORK

S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE" ... 31st Jan. 1926.

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165.

Telegrams: Furnprince.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

King's Building.

PODOS
KIDNEY AND BLADDER
TREATMENT
AND
ALL
KINDS
OF
URINARY
DISEASES
TREATED
BY
DR. J. H. B. BROWN
OF
THE
FURNESS
BUILDING
KING'S
BUILDING
CANTON
ROAD
HONGKONG**WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE**

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, gonorrhea or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.
VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.
English Price 3s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., General Oak N.W.S. London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else or extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words VETARZO REMEDIES on Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CASH CHEMISTS.**P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

**MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR**STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS,
EUROPE, ETC.PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
1926			
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	9th Jan. Noon	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	23rd Jan.	Mars., Casablanca, London & Antwerp.
"LAHORE"	5,352	24th Jan.	Singapore, Penang & Bombay
"ALIPORE"	5,278	1st Feb.	Singapore & Bombay
"DELTA"	8,697	4th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo, and B'bay.
"MALWA"	10,941	6th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,039	20th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,903	6th Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	13th Mar.	Mars., L'don, A'werp., and Hamburg.
"KHIVA"	9,135	20th Mar.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,918	3rd Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	21st Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	1st May	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,038	15th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"TALMA"	10,000	7th Jan. 10.30 a.m.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	6,049	20th Jan.	do.
"SANTHA"	8,500	4th Feb.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	14th Feb.	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	21st Feb.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th Jan. 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Feb.	do.
"TANDA"	6,958	3rd Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th May	do.
"TANDA"	6,958	2nd June	do.

*Calls at Iloilo.

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kalamang, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN**

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"HYMETTUS"	4,503	7th Jan.	Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai.
"DELTA"	8,097	8th Jan. Noon	Shanghai and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	8th Jan. 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th Jan.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"SANTHA"	8,500	12th Jan.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,128	23rd Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,006	25th Jan.	Kobe and Osaka.
"MANTUA"	10,903	1st Feb.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	6th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,958	6th Feb.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KHIVA"	9,135	20th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,918	6th Mar.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	13th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	13th Mar.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	20th Mar.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd Apr.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,038	18th Apr.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Apr.	do.
"TANDA"	6,958	8th May	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,941	14th May	Shanghai.
"MANTUA"	10,903	28th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,039	11th June	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
8 steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class, Coast Steamers, having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Lighted Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

**FOR
AMOY & FOCHOW
AND RETURN**HAINING ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... Tuesday, 5th Jan. 3 p.m.
(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Paroda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAINING," "HAIHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
(General Managers.)**CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.**

AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On	5th Jan.	D.L.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"KALGAN"	On	5th Jan.	D.L.
RAIKOK	"GRINEUA"	On	5th Jan.	5 p.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On	5th Jan.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUTANG"	On	5th Jan.	11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On	7th Jan.	4 p.m.
HAIPHONG, HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"KAYING"	On	8th Jan.	Noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SOOCHOW"	On	9th Jan.	4 p.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On	12th Jan.	5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 35.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSENGERS CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, Ltd.**"TAIPING"**

This Vessel will sail hence on Friday, 22nd January, 1926.

— FOR —
MANILA, PORT BANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, AND

AUSTRALIAN PORTS

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND

AND TASMANIAN PORTS.

THIS NEW VESSEL IS FITTED WITH THE FINEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

(Sailings Subject to Alteration.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone: Central 56.

Agents.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.**NEW YORK BERTH.**

LOADING FOR MANILA, BOSTON, NEW YORK.

S.S. "CORBY CASTLE" ... Sails 31st Jan.

LLOYD TRIestino.REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (PIUMBE).TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
DANUBE PORTS.REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
£66.**NEXT SAILINGS.**

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 10th Jan.
S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails 10th Feb.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 31st Jan.
S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails 15th Mar.**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS**

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMVOLOSI" ... Sails from Calcutta 31st Jan.
" " " " Colombo 12th Feb.Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1030.

Agents.

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M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hkg. and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
AMBOISE	B	1925	1925
AMAZON	B	1925	1925
FONTAINE BLEAU	B & A	4th Dec.	6th Jan. 1926
DAUTAENAN	A	18th Dec.	20th Jan.
ANGKOR	B	1st Jan. 1926	3rd Feb.
POETHOS	A	15th Jan.	17th Feb.
ANDRE LEBON	A	29th Jan.	3rd Mar.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's & Attendance).
A Class 1st Class ... 2 08. 0d. Od. B Class 1st Class ... 2 52. 0d. Od.
STEAMERS 2nd ... 2 68. 0d. Od. STEAMERS 2nd ... 2 60. 0d. Od.
Through Tickets to London and 1 leading Town of Europe.
Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.LIGNE COMMERCIALE (Cargo Boats).
loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP
& DUNKIRK about
S.S. "SI KIANG" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due
to arrive on the 21st January, 1926.
Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

3, QUEEN'S BUILDING

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

The Radio Service has reverted to normal hours of working. Messages may be handed in at any hour of the day or night during General Post Office hours at Radio Counter, Main Hall, at all other times messages should be taken through the corner entrance at Fodder Street and Des Voeux Road to the Radio Office on the 3rd floor of the building, these doors will be closed after 10 p.m. but admittance may be obtained by ringing the night-bell.

The Parcel Post Service to Canton is resumed.

Radio Traffic with Canton and Swatow is suspended until further notice. Interport Radio Telegrams are subject to delay. Messages in Code must have name of Code used included in text.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI...	Korea Maru	5th Jan.
AMOI	Taima	5th Jan.
SHANGHAI	Amboise	5th Jan.
JAPAN	Kakuya Maru	5th Jan.
SHANGHAI	Socohy	5th Jan.
MANILA	Pras. Grant	7th Jan.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI...	Pras. Lincoln	7th Jan.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI...	Tokushima Maru	8th Jan.
EUROPE via Nippon (Letters and Papers, London, 3rd Dec, 1925)	Delta	8th Jan.
STALERS	St. Albans	8th Jan.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Malua	8th Jan.
EUROPE via Suez letters & papers London, 10th, Dec 1925 Parcels 3rd, Dec, 1925		

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Straits and Calcutta	Lai Sang	Tuesday, 5th, Noon
Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 5th Feb, 1926	Amboise	Reg. Letters 1.45 P.M. 2.30 P.M.
Amoy & Foochow	Hai Ning	2.00 P.M.
Bangkok	Chinwa	3.30 P.M.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Taming	Wednesday, 6th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow	Sui Yang	9.30 A.M.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Mingwing	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Tungshing	10.30 A.M.
Manila, Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Is., 15th Jan., 1926	Arafura	Noon
Straits & Calcutta	Taima	Reg. Letters 1.45 P.M. 2.30 P.M. 3.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.
Straits	Van Cloon	Thursday, 7th, 11.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C.S., America & EUROPE via VAN COUVE, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 25th Jan., 1926—Ship sails at daylight, 5th Jan., 1926	Empress of Asia	Parcels Registration Letters 3.00 P.M. 4.15 P.M. 5.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Koying	Friday, 8th, 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai & Japan	Della	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan & EUROPE via Siberia (letter and postcards specially super-scribed "via Siberia" only)	Malua	2.30 P.M.
Manila	Pras. Grant	3.30 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 5th Feb, 1926	Macedonia	Parcels Reg. Letters 5.00 P.M. 9.45 A.M. 10.30 A.M.
Straits and Calcutta	Suisang	Noon
Shanghai	Soochow	Letters 1.00 P.M. 2.30 P.M.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., G. & S. America & EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 3rd Feb.	Ixion	Parcels Reg. Letters 3.00 P.M. 4.15 P.M. 5.00 P.M.
Amoy	Anhui	Tuesday, 12th, 3.30 P.M.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Loosang	Wednesday, 13th, 10.30 A.M.
Straits & Calcutta	Kunsiang	Parcels Letters 1.00 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

January 4th, 1926.	
On LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/4
Bank Bills, on demand	2/4 7/8
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/4 7/8
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/4 7/8
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/4 7/8
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/4 7/8
On PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1.535
Credits, 4 months' sight	1.575
On NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	57 1/2
Credits, at 30 days' sight	58 1/2
On BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	156
Bank Bills, on demand	156
On CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	156
Bank Bills, on demand	156
On SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bills, at night	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On YOKOHAMA—On demand	112
On MANILA—On demand	114 1/2
On SINGAPORE—On demand	100 1/2
On BATAVIA—On demand	140 1/2
On HONGKONG—On demand	nom.
On SAIGON—On demand	nom.
On BANGKOK—On demand	75 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	\$8.24
GOLD LAY, 100 fine, per tael	—
SILVER, per oz.	31 1/2

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital	\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	\$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:	
Sterling	\$4,500,000
Silver	\$25,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$20,000,000

Court of Directors:
J. M. Youse, Esq., Chairman.
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq., Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
W. H. Bell, Esq., W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, T. G. Weall, Esq.

Chief Manager:
A. H. BARLOW, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. SMITH, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.
"Hongkong, 18th May, 1925." [25]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at CURRENT RATES.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. H. BARLOW, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1925. [2]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Head Office: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	£4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.
Hongkong, April 15th, 1925. [30]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office: 86, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital	Fr. 75,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	Fr. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	Fr. 59,687,983.54

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Pondicherry, Batavia, Hongkong, Saigon, Bataavia, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Howrah, New York, Simla, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Sourabaya, Delhi, Kota Bharu, (Mauritius).

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Crédit Industriel et Commercial, Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co., French-American Banking Corporation, Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
A. LECOT, Manager.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [32]

This advertisement is issued by the British American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

B-52

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,300,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND
MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Batavia, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Howrah, New York, Simla, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Sourabaya, Delhi, Kota Bharu, (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCHES:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.
J. B. ROSS, Acting Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 17th, 1925. [29]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.

(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital	Fr. 20,000,000
Reserves	Fr. 11,180,000
Special Working Capital	Fr. 50,000,000

BRANCHES:
Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Saigon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton.

BANKERS:
France: Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, London: Midland Bank, Ltd., New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the World.
A. ROLLIN, Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1925.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 45,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 39,375,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN: Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Formosa: Keelung, Kagi, Kankou, Keelung, Makung, Nantow, Shichiku, Paichu, Tainan, Pakao, Tamsui, Tuyen, Aho, Piman, CHINA: Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS: Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARB'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres on the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtau, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Africa, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.

T. TAKAGI, Manager, Hongkong Branch, 8, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, 1st December 1925. [27]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Established 1912.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,078,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	£ 700,000

BRANCHES: CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, BANGKOK, NEW YORK and SAN FRANCISCO.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the World.
London Bankers—THE LLOYDS BANK, Limited.
Every description of banking business transacted.
Deposit Boxes to let.

LOOK POONG SHAN, Chief Manager.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1925.

With Index Price—\$7.50.

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[18a]